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AN  
HISTORICAL SKETCH  
OF  
THE OLD VILLAGE OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.  
WITH

Biographical Notes of Its Citizens Prominent in the Affairs of  
the Village, State and Nation.

---

BY C. S. SPEAKER, C. C. CONNELL AND GEORGE T. FARRELL,  
of the Centennial Celebration Committee

The Committee is indebted to Mr. Charles D. Dickinson for valuable and material aid furnished in the preparation of this sketch. They desire to express their appreciation thereof and to extend the same to its readers.

*J. J. Bennett, Printer,  
Lisbon, Ohio.*







# **CENTENNIAL BOARD.**

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LISBON FROM THE



THE HILL. SOUTH.





Residence of I. P. FARMER, East Chestnut Street,  
LISBON, OHIO.





OLD BRICK COURT HOUSE.

tinued in use until 1816, when the brick court-house which was torn down some years ago was built. The present structure was erected in 1871, and was occupied several years before the old brick building was razed.

William Slater first lived east of New Lisbon,

where he operated a small powder mill, but in 1808 he purchased a part of the Kinney tract and proceeded to lay out an addition of out-lots to New Lisbon on the west of the original plat. The village grew steadily, but not with a modern time "boom," and in 1809 it contained more than sixty houses, a number of them being built of stone or brick, and the population consisted almost wholly of people from the States of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, an industrious, energetic, thrifty and law-abiding class of citizens.

Among those who came early to locate in New Lisbon were General Rezin Beall, the Harbaughs, Arters, Shawkes, Potters, Blocksoms, Hostetters, Watsons, Smalls, Thompsons, Endleys, Springers, Greens, Crowls, Helmans, Vallandighams, Richardsons, Briggses and others whose names are very familiar, as many of their descendants are now, or have been within a comparatively recent period, residents of the town.

These pioneers deserve more than a passing notice, but lack of space forbids an extended account of them.

Reasin Beall came to New Lisbon about 1803 and was a prominent citizen of the new village, being appointed by the Common Pleas Court to the offices of Recorder, or Clerk and Treasurer, on July

The entire  
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3000 square  
feet of this  
building  
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occupied by



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Built by John Briggs, 1818.

26, 1803, and holding the office of Clerk of Courts in 1810. He was also Brigadier General of the Second Brigade of Ohio Militia. Afterward, about the year 1815, he removed to Wooster and was elected a Representative to the 13th Congress of the United States.

William and Daniel Harbaugh came in 1804 and soon became prominent in the affairs of the county. Daniel Harbaugh soon after his arrival established a tannery. John Arter came in 1805 and opened a



HON. FISHER A. BLOCKSOM.

tannery. Jacob Shawke, who was the first "village blacksmith," Dr. Horace Potter and Fisher A. Blocksom came here the same year. Dr. Potter was the first physician to begin practice in New Lisbon, became surgeon in the militia regiment, and afterwards Clerk of Courts. Mr. Blocksom was the first lawyer to make a permanent residence here, having come on horseback through the forest. He served for several years as Prosecuting Attorney of the county, was a Representative to the General Assembly from 1826 to 1828 inclusive and again from 1831 to 1833, and was also a State Senator from 1847 to 1851. He continued in active practice of his profession until about 1852, and remained a resident of the town until his death, December 14, 1876, at the age of a little more than ninety-five years.

Jacob Hostetter came from Switzerland in 1805 and engaged in the business of clock and watch making. David Hostetter settled here in 1806 and opened a tavern. His son and his grandson each held the office of sheriff of the county in after years. John Small came in 1806 and followed the occupation of gunsmith many years. John Watson came in the same year and also conducted a tavern. This house, it is said, had the first brick chimney in New Lisbon. Jacob Watson's son, Jacob Watson, was the first sheriff of the county. Dr. Joseph Springer

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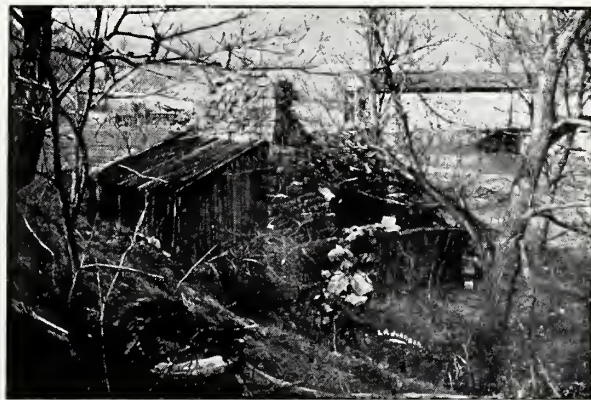
**LISBON, OHIO.**



became a resident of the town in 1807, and Holland Green, Michael Stock, who was probably the first one to begin the business of wagon making in the village, and George Crowl were among those who located here in the same year. Reverend Clement Vallandigham came to New Lisbon immediately after his marriage in May, 1807, and on June 24th of that year was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church in the village and continued in that capacity during the remainder of his life, which ended October 21, 1839. His son, Rev. James L., celebrated the ninety-first anniversary of his birthday at his home in Newark, Del., on March 13 of this year. Another son, Clement L., was widely known as a lawyer, orator and politician, removed to Dayton, Ohio, in August, 1847, and died June 17, 1871.

In 1808 Martin Helman located in the village and during the same year William D. Lepper came and established the first newspaper in the county, The Ohio Patriot. Gideon Hughes also settled here in the same year and erected a furnace a short distance northwest of the town. This was the first iron furnace in the State of Ohio and was the pioneer of that great industry in which millions of capital is invested and thousands of men are employed in this and adjoining counties. The ruins of the old fur-

nace yet remain near the McKinley mines, and an effort should be made to preserve this relic of early



RUINS OF MCKINLEY IRON FURNACES

enterprise, a monument on the historic spot to be seen by future generations. William Clapsaddle in 1810 was the first tinner in the village, and doubtless never even imagined that a mammoth tin mill would ever be operated here. The early settlers of New Lisbon were as patriotic and ready to respond to the call of their country, as were their grandsons at the call for troops to serve during the Civil War. As early as March 28, 1809, a call was issued by the Governor of Ohio for "Brig. Gen. Beall to arm and

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LISBON, OHIO



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equip, according to law, one hundred and forty-four of the militia of his brigade, and hold in readiness to march, at a moment's warning, to meet some great national emergency." However, the emergency passed away and an order was issued by Major General Wadsworth, dated at Canfield, June 8, 1809, in which the troops were discharged, with the thanks of the President of the United States "to those volunteers whose patriotism induced them to volunteer their services in defense of the liberties of their country." Again, on the 18th of June, 1812, war was declared with England, and Captain Thomas Rowland (who came to New Lisbon with William Harbaugh from Brownsville, Pa., in 1804) raised a volunteer company soon after the news of the declaration of war was received, and marched to join Gen. Hull at Detroit, encamping the first night at the barn on the old Stock farm, then owned by Gen. Beall, a mile west of Lisbon. "When this company arrived at the river Raisin, thirty miles from Detroit, intelligence reached them of Hull's surrender, and soon a demand was made by the British for the surrender of Captain Rowland and his company. To this they refused to accede, retreated, and returned home." Captain Rowland had been the first quartermaster of the militia organized in 1806, and served as county treasurer. Some time after the re-

turn of Captain Rowland and his company from this march to join Gen. Hull, he was appointed Captain in the Seventeenth Regiment, United States army, and in 1813, raised a second company in New Lisbon. The muster roll of both companies raised by Captain Rowland have been lost, and who composed the companies or how long the last one remained in the service, cannot be ascertained.

The muster roll of Capt. Daniel Harbaugh's company of light dragoons, dated September, 1812, however, has been preserved, and while probably some of the members of that company were not residents of New Lisbon, yet the names of many known citizens of the place appear upon the roll, which is here given in full, as follows:

Captain, Daniel Harbaugh; First Lieutenant, David Scott; Second Lieutenant, George Clarke; Cornet, Michael Wirtz; First Sergeant, James Watson; Second Sergeant, Jonathan Whitacre; Third Sergeant, Mordecai Moore; Fourth Sergeant, Henry Hephner; Farrier, John Kuntz; Trumpeter, Daniel Lindesmith; Privates, Abner Allison, Samuel Blackburn, Andrew Forbes, Henry Aten, John Fife, David Fife, John Goble, Morris E. Morris, Philip Meis, William Moore, Thomas Moore, John McKinsey, Elemuel Swearingen, Benoni Swearingen, George Wilson, Andrew Willibury, Matthew

10  
AGE.

EXPERIENCE.

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**Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co.,**  
LE ROY, OHIO.

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February 8th, 1848.



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M. L. BENHAM, Sec'y.

**H. B. DORWART, Agent,**  
Lisbon, Ohio.

REPUTATION.

STABILITY.



Adams, Fisher A. Blocksom, Holland Green, John McMillen, Edmond Keys, Nicholas Sampsell, Thomas C. King, James Brady, Michael Croper, Martin Breidenstein, William Davis, John Hollinger, John McKaig, Joseph Woods, Samuel Swearingen, John Rogers, Alexander Rogers, Samuel Hunt, John Fuls, John Marchant, Martin Armstrong, John Poe (captain's boy), Benjamin Paul, Frederick Zepernick (com.), Philip Houtz, Andrew Cruthers.

Lieut. Scott was probably the David Scott who came to New Lisbon about the year 1809, and built a house in the corner of the public square on the lot now occupied by the building recently erected and known as the Park Block. The first dry goods merchants in the village were Joseph Stibbs, David Graham and Thomas Cox, who carried on business at or near the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets. That locality seems to have been the business center of the town for a number of years, but in the course of events the business moved to Walnut and Market streets. The exact date when Stibbs, and Graham and Cox began the dry goods business in New Lisbon cannot be ascertained, but it must have been at a very early period in the history of the town, for it is said that the Indians traded there, and that they came in such numbers that the streets in that portion of the village were often almost

blockaded. Others among the very early merchants were Martin and William Helman, and a little later George Endley, Holland Green, Benjamin Hanna, John Briggs and Joseph Richardson were all engaged in mercantile pursuits here.

That New Lisbon was a very busy place at an early date is shown by the number engaged in manufacturing in a small way and as merchants, and being on the State road running west, and on the Salem and Steubenville, and the East Liverpool and Canfield roads running to the north and south, it became an important center in the old wagoning days.

While traffic and the mechanical arts were progressing quite rapidly in the new town, the education of the youth was not being neglected, and in this connection a few excerpts from an article prepared by Hon. H. H. Gregg for the State School Commissioner in 1876, will not be amiss. Mr. Gregg says: "According to the testimony of the venerable Fisher A. Blocksom, who came to New Lisbon in 1805, the lot or square of ground on North Market Street, on the hill, occupied from the commencement of the town for school purposes, was originally a beautiful grove of white-oak saplings or bushes, in the midst of which was constructed a rude log cabin school-house, of round logs and clap-board roof, and, according to the testimony of one

D. S. Gailey's Residence.



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BOOKS, STATIONERY,  
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NOTIONS. ETC.,

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OHIO.

Gailey-Firestone Block.





EAST WALNUT STREET.



WEST WALNUT STREET.



NORTH MARKET STREET.



SOUTH MARKET STREET.

**Established 1892.**

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THE LEADING AND CHEAPEST STORE  
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Full line of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gent's. Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Skirts, Silk Waists and Tailor Made Suits; Comforts and Blankets, Wrappers, Cloaks and Capes, also a full line of Solid Gold and Gold Filled Watches and Solid Gold Rings to suit everybody. We call your attention to our annual season sales. The greatest low price sales in the city. We have saved a good many dollars to our customers on their purchases for the last 10 years. If you are not a customer, we want you to call at our place and you will convince yourself that we are straight and you can trust in our honesty of dealing. Our straight and honest dealing brought us success.

For the last 10 years we have given away 8,756 premiums, consisting of Silverware, Pictures and Rugs. A little fortune. Can any store beat us? Whenever you are in Lisbon stop at the leading store.

Keep our name in memory. Make your headquarters during the Lisbon Centennial at our place.

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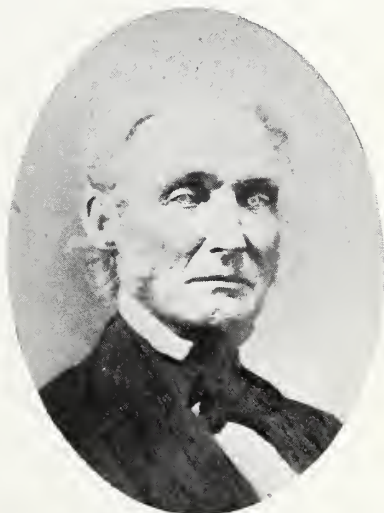
LISBON, OHIO



who attended school in the rude building, light was admitted through oiled or greased paper used in place of window glass. The school furniture of that day \* \* \* was generally constructed of slabs, flat side up, adjusted by fixing pins in the wall, and desks to suit, and the teacher sat on a stool of primitive style, \* \* \* with rod near at hand to insure peace and obedience to his mandates."

"Mr. Blocksom says that when he first came to New Lisbon this school-house was presided over by a teacher named Wilson, and he thinks David Wilson was his full name, and that he continued to teach until the year 1808, when he died of a fever which prevailed and proved fatal in many cases at the time. He was succeeded by Reuben P. McNamee, who was afterwards county commissioner, and also by the Rev. Thomas Rigdon, a Baptist preacher, who was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from 1813 to 1816. This primitive log cabin school-house was succeeded by a hewed log house, which was at the time considered a great improvement in architectural style, and the school board about this time was composed of Gen. Reasin Beall, Maj. Thomas Rowland, Daniel Harbaugh and Fisher A. Blocksom. In the last named house John Whitacre taught school; also De Lorma Brooks, who was a representative in the State Legislature in 1826-27.

And of the early teachers I will name Thomas Morrel, long a citizen of New Lisbon, and also David McKinley, grandfather of the President. In later years Robert Whitacre and Jacob G. Williard taught school in this house, the former for six years auditor of this county, and the last named treasurer and county surveyor." "The last teacher, however, who



DAVID ANDERSON.

occupied the old building was the late David Anderson, who, for about thirty-seven years, well and faithfully served the people of New Lisbon as a

J. L. FILSON,

DEALER IN

CHOICE MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

CASH PRICES.

27 1-2 NORTH MARKET STREET,

LISBON,

OHIO.

teacher of youth. In fact, it was not until September, 1849, that the board of school directors declared the old hewed log house 'no longer tenantable,' and Mr. Anderson and his school were compelled to abandon the premises and occupy a building on West Walnut Street which had been rented for them."

The length of time occupied and the valuable services rendered by Mr. Anderson as the head of the New Lisbon schools are remarkable. The name of David Anderson recalls to the hundreds of his pupils scattered in all parts of the country an erect, sinewy figure, strong and clear cut features, surmounted by wavy white hair, the gray eyes keen and fearless, flashing defiance when aroused and meeting the gaze of those he confronted frankly and searchingly. In character and daring, as well as in erectness of carriage, alertness of movement and facial expression he resembled Wendell Phillips; and he would confront opposition and attack as unquailingly as did that great Champion of Liberty. He was of the sinew and mold of Andrew Jackson and of Henry Clay and his essential manliness and boldness of front made a deep and lasting impression upon the lives and character of his students. They recognized the ring of true metal in the quick, alert man, who had their interests at heart and impressed upon them frankness and openness.

The privations and struggles of his early life developed his strength of character, as of body, and made him emblematic of the hickory. Born in Maryland in 1802 of sturdy, God fearing stock, the hardness of his early surroundings and difficulties grappled with, developed his strength. He left York, Pennsylvania, at the age of nineteen and traveled on foot over the Allegheny Mountains to Ohio, making, in inclement weather and over trying roads, an average distance of thirty-five miles per day. His youthful mind was greatly impressed with the grandeur of the scene while crossing the mountains; giant oaks which seemed to have sentineled the forest for ages interspersed with pines towering hundreds of feet communed with him amid the silence and solemnity of nature. He writes in his journal descriptive of the trip, "my mind has been exercised with many solemn reflections on the greatness of that Almighty Being who created all things and by a word spoke all things into being. How great must be His power 'who weigheth the mountains in scales and the hills in balances.'" The way worn traveler found it disheartening while wearily climbing immense heights expecting to discern levels beyond "but beheld the road winding its way from mountain to mountain." The deep moral and religious bent of his nature is indicated by the fact

## AN OLD TIMER

**And His Relations with the People of Columbiana County.**

[From the Buckeye State, September 7, 1899.]

This cut presents features that are as those of any other business man in business in the county, and fewer I. Brown. He is well and favorably throughout the county where the sical instruments are heard, or where housewives bless the genius which twenty-eight years Mr. Brown has public as a dealer in musical instruments and sewing machines, and remembered have the sales he has a consequence he has built up a rep- prices and for reliability in the rep- the goods he has handled that is ex- tradesmen in the county. He places article he sells, and has always ful- not guarantee a piano or sewing ma- promptly and frankly says so, but if machine he is prepared to make such not handle goods that he cannot war- ring that he is prepared to warrant public.



familiar to perhaps as many people in Columbiana County. But few men still in the county seat, anti-date W. known in hundreds of households notes of pianos, organs or other mu- the over-worked and over-worried first devised the sewing machine. For been before the Columbiana county ments of all kinds, sheet music and has placed hundreds of musical in- only in instances so rare as not to be made failed to give satisfaction. As utation for fair dealing, reasonable resentations he has made concern- ceeded by none and equaled by few his personal guaranty upon every filled his representations. If he can chine which he offers for sale, he he does guarantee an instrument or a guaranty good. As a rule he does rant, and consequently issafe in say- every article he places before the

Brown's stock of musical instruments provides an infinite variety for the purchaser to select from. Nearly every musician has his or her favorite make of instrument, and in dealing with Brown they can feel the assurance that they will get either the particular instrument they want, or something equally good or better.

The same is true of sewing machines. He handles the best machines on the market, sells them either for cash or easy monthly payments, at prices no other dealer can or will attempt to approach, and agrees to keep them in prime working order for the period of five years.

Prospective purchasers of anything in his line, including needles and all sorts of repairs for machines, should first see what he has to offer.





NORTH MARKET STREET SCHOOL.



The Thomas China Company, Lisbon, Ohio.

that on this journey he sometimes traveled as far as seven miles to attend church. His students will note a familiar trait in accuracy and care of detail in the fact that the name of every important stream traversed is given, with the number of paces of the bridges spanning them, as well as a description of the country, each county seat and the chief points of the towns through which the traveler journeyed being noted. He apologizes for not ascertaining the name of a hamlet traversed "as it was of no special importance." He was surprised on leaving Pittsburg and turning for a farewell view the distance of about a mile to find the city entirely obscured from view "on account of the character of stone coal used." The beauty of the Ohio river and valley impressed him greatly as it had General Washington before him, and, upon turning to the westward, he bids a poetic and touching farewell to the great river which has cheered and elevated his thoughts during his journey. Another notable trait is indicated in the nonforgettable impression made upon him by kindness rendered during the journey. He refers over and over again to the kindness and hospitality shown him, the lengthened faces and moistened eyes at parting, to the considerateness of some of his new found friends who accompanied him many miles upon his journey, and he interweaves in his

journal assurances that their kindness will never be forgotten by the way worn traveler; as assuredly they never were.

At the age of nineteen he began teaching school in Ohio and continued in that profession in New Lisbon until the year 1872, when failing health compelled him to retire. The rugged strength, openness and manliness of his character could but have made impressions upon his pupils and molded their lives and characters. With all of them there is a strong and living tie binding them to this remarkable gentleman and a place in their affections kept warm and green in memory of David Anderson.

Among other eminent teachers and superintendents of the schools of the place were Wililam Travis, Reuben McMillan, Henry C. McCook, T. M. T. McCoy, I. P. Hole and R. W. Tayler. Of the pupils who obtained their education in the common schools of the town, many have risen to distinction in the various walks of life and their names are known, and well known, not only in our own but also in foreign lands.

Returning again from the educational lines to those of trade, we find that the first drug store established in New Lisbon was about 1814, and the proprietor was a German named John Weistling. It is said that the contents of his store might have

## Why Borrow of the Peoples' Savings and Loan Association Company, of Lisbon, Ohio.

1. It is now, and since its organization, has been the most liberal in its terms and conditions of any financial institution in the city.

2. It is now offering loans from \$100.00 to \$10,000.00 at a straight rate of six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, with the privilege to borrower of reduction, or full payment every six months.

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4. It distributes over \$10,000.00 interest annually among its members, thus benefiting the borrower, his friends, neighbors and relatives.

5. Borrowers do not always intend to be borrowers (as seven-tenths of them were under the old plans), but when their indebtedness is paid, to invest their surplus in this Company and get dividends on it.

6. It has aided more wage-earners to procure and own their own homes, since its organization, than all other financial institutions in the city, and will gladly help you if you will take the pains to investigate its plans.

7. It does not sell and transfer its loans, so that a borrower may be called upon, suddenly, to pay the whole amount to some stranger, and perhaps compelled to sacrifice his home.

8. If the rate per cent on Loans should become less, "The Loan" will be the first to permit its borrowers to refund their Loans at the cheaper rate.

9. Since borrowers can have all these advantages, why hesitate to investigate its plans?

We Solicite your patronage.

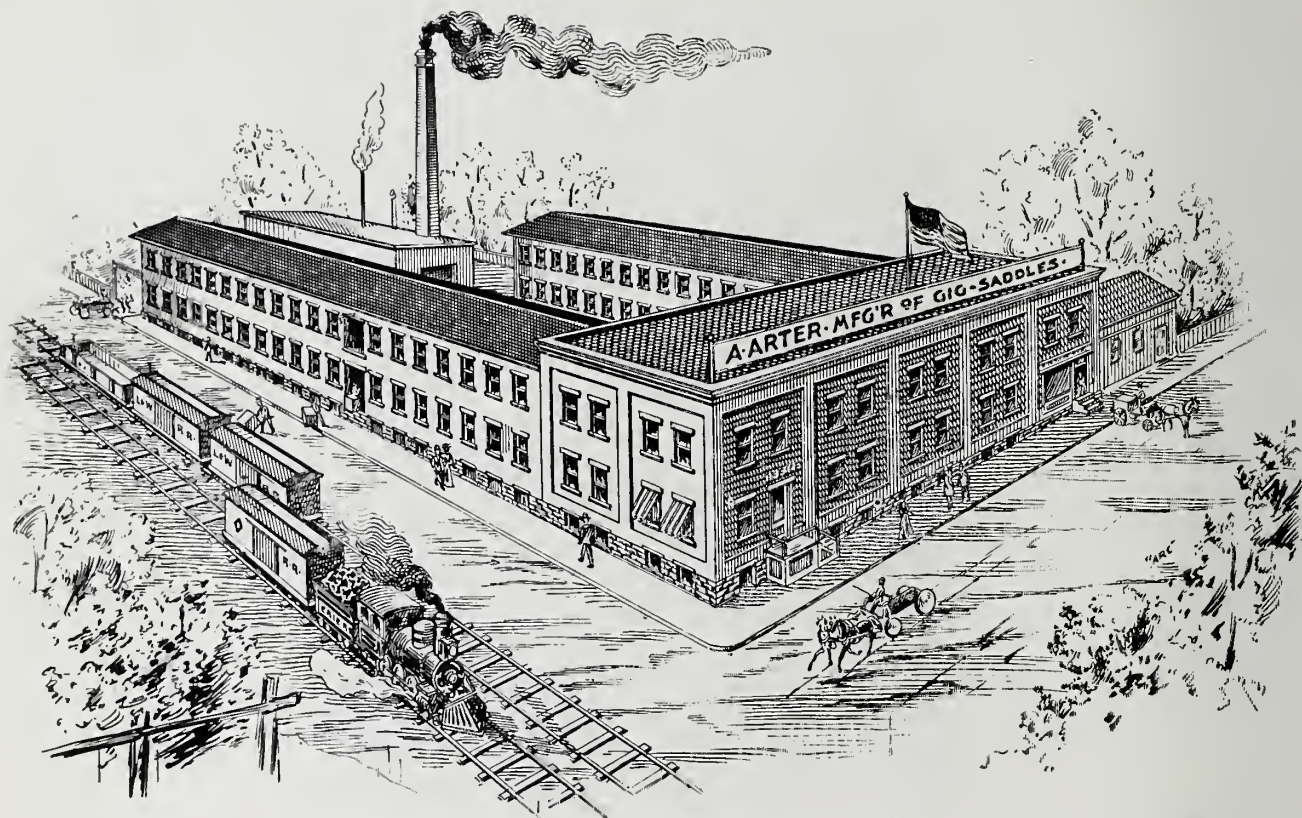
**THE PEOPLES' SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION CO.,**

**S. E. Cor. Puplic Square, Lisbon, Ohio.**





CHESTNUT STREET SCHOOL.



Factory of A. ARTER, Manufacturer of Saddlery Goods for the Wholesale Trade.

been contained in a common dry goods box. Evidently "roots and yarbs" were the panacea for most of the bodily ills of that day, and what are now scoffed at as "old women's remedies" served to keep the pioneers in good health.

The first grocery store was conducted by George Graham at an early date. The Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon was the first bank organized in the county. The first meeting for the election of directors was held March 7, 1814, and Thomas Gillingham, Thomas Moore, James Craig, William Harbaugh, Holland Green, Alexander Snodgrass, George Endley, Horace Potter, Martin Helman, Joseph Richardson, John Street, Elderkin Potter, and Gideon Hughes were elected directors. Martin Helman was appointed President; Elderkin Potter, Cashier, and Fisher A. Blocksom, Attorney.

New Lisbon post-office was established about 1809 and William Harbaugh, who was the first post-master, kept the office in his saddler's-shop—a small log house which stood on East Washington Street near the site of the shops now owned by John Scott. Soon after, his partner, Capt. Thomas Rowland, was appointed, and kept the office at the same place. When Capt. Rowland went into the army in 1812, Fisher A. Blocksom was appointed deputy and removed the office to a small building on Market

Street, where it was kept for a few years. George Endley became post-master in 1815, and kept the office at his store on Walnut street. David Begges succeeded him and removed the office to his store on Walnut street.

The first newspaper, as has already been noted, was *The Ohio Patriot*—or, to be more accurate, *Der Patriot am Ohio*—a small German sheet published in the latter part of 1808 by William D. Lepper, a native of Hanover, Germany. The publication of the German newspaper was soon discontinued, but early in 1809 Mr. Lepper began the publication of *The Ohio Patriot*, in English, and continued its issue until 1833. It was quite small in its early youth, being only a four-column sheet in the beginning, but it had been enlarged to five columns when it was sold to Joseph Cabell, who made a further enlargement. From 1835 to 1839 the office was owned and the paper issued by Hetzel and Gregg, who sold it to William D. Morgan. Mr. Morgan continued as editor and publisher until 1852. In that year William H. Gill became the owner of the paper, and soon enlarged it. Matthew Johnson became the owner in 1857, and, early in 1858, he was succeeded by Thomas S. Woods, who conducted it for nearly ten years, until his death in 1867, when his brother, Robert G. Woods, took the paper and continued its



The Editor.

# THE OHIO PATRIOT

(Semi-Weekly)

**Established in 1808.**

THE OHIO PATRIOT is the oldest newspaper in the State bearing the same name continuously. It was founded by Wm. D. Lepper, a german of learning and character, and has passed through many hands since. It is an old friend in the homes of nearly 4000 patrons.

---

## The Daily Patriot.

**Established in 1898.**

This little daily is devoted to home news largely, and is read by four-fifths of all the families in town.

---

**W. S. POTTS, Editor and Proprietor,**  
**LISBON, OHIO.**



publication until his death in 1873. From that date it was controlled by George H. Vallandigham and others for a year or two, when it became the property of Wilson S. Potts, who has continued its publication until the present time.

The next newspaper published in New Lisbon was the New Lisbon Gazette, first issued by Robert Fee in 1826, but its existence was brief, continuing only about six months, when its publication ceased.

The Columbiana County American and New Lisbon Free Press was the somewhat long name of the next venture in journalism in the town, having been established by William Campbell in June, 1827. Daniel Harbaugh became the owner of this paper in 1828, and John Watt was employed as editor. Mr. Watt changed the name to The Western Palladium and continued as editor until 1835, at which date Nathaniel Mitchell purchased the paper and published it until G. W. Harper and S. Corbett became proprietors in 1839. In 1842 they disposed of the paper to Joseph Wilkinson, who issued it until 1854, when it was absorbed by the Buckeye State.

In 1848, The Ocean Wave, a small temperance paper, was published for about six months by H. C. Trunick, and in March, 1832, John Frost began the publication of The Aurora, an anti-slavery and temperance paper which was discontinued in 1856. It

was a very positive sheet and the editor did not hesitate to publish his convictions.



OLD VILLAGE HALL.

A young lawyer of the village, R. D. Hartshorn, began the publication of The Buckeye State in 1852. Two years later he purchased the Western Palladium and merged it into the Buckeye State, and in

# THE BUCKEYE STATE

**Official Paper of  
Columbiana County.**

Established 1852.      \$1.00 Per Year.

LISBON, OHIO.

1856 he sold the whole outfit to Robert C. Wilson, who continued the publication until his death in 1863. His son, James Wilson, then conducted the paper until he also died, in 1866. G. I. Young next became editor and proprietor and issued the paper until his death, in 1871, while he was a member of the State Legislature. The Buckeye State was then conducted a few years by his widow, who disposed of it to Ed. F. Moore and P. C. Young. In 1875 Mr. Young disposed of his interest in the paper to his partner, Mr. Moore, who continued its publication until 1901, when it was purchased by The Buckeye Publishing Company, by whom it is now issued.

In 1865 J. D. Briggs commenced the issuing of The Merchants' Journal, a paper devoted to business interests, but the publication soon suspended. James K. Frew launched The New Lisbon Journal in April, 1867, and conducted it for many years successfully, when he retired from its management and was succeeded by his son, D. Howard Frew, who afterwards sold the paper to Hinchliffe and Moffatt. After a brief time Hinchliffe disposed of his interest to Moffatt, and he in turn sold again to D. H. Frew. The Journal was finally consolidated with The Buckeye State under its present management and went out of existence as an independent paper.

In 1892 The Republican Leader was established by John J. Kirk and others and later was sold to Geo. Redway, who conducted it until 1898, when it was discontinued.

Other small sheets in the interest of churches, temperance, and education have been published in the town for brief periods.

A short time after the war of 1812 a market house covering a considerable plat of ground was built in the public square, opposite the front of the present court-house. The original market house consisted only of a roof supported by two rows of brick pillars, and market was held there twice a week, in the morning. About 1830, a more substantial and artistic structure was erected on the same spot in place of the old building, and William Hillman was appointed clerk and weigh-master, and for many years served in that capacity for the very remunerative salary of eight dollars per year. In 1812 or 1813 a man named Hollingsworth set up a carding machine, immediately north of the Canton bridge, and near the same place Caleb Whitacre erected grist and saw mills, the site of which was afterwards occupied by Matthew Elder for a fulling mill and carding machine. These were destroyed by fire many years ago.

In the early days Edmund Hays erected a grist



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MERCHANT TAILOR  
N. E. COR. PARK AVE.  
LISBON, OHIO.

mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1845, while owned by Daniel Harbaugh. It was rebuilt by him some years afterward and in 1870 was purchased by John S. Hunter and is now in operation, being owned by Hunter & McCord. Adjoining the corporation on the northeast William Harbaugh also erected a grist mill, perhaps about 1815 or 1820. This mill was afterwards converted into a distillery.

That it was not all work, worry and warfare with the pioneers of New Lisbon is shown by the fact that as early as 1813 it is recorded that the village had a band of musicians. The members were William Hillman and John Clapsaddle, violinists; John Crafts, flutist; while William D. Lepper played the piccolo and Dr. John D. Gloss the triangle. This instrumentation will appear very odd to musicians of the present day, as will the collection of instruments in the next band organized in the village in October, 1832. The members with their various instruments are given as follows: Leader, Joseph Way, clarinet; David Schultz, C. F. Helman, A. J. Begges, William Collier, John Beaumont, and Hiram Medill, clarinets; Ed. F. Lepper and Frank Richardson, bugles; Robert Hanna, Jacob Ewing, Adam Endley and Ed. Collier, flutes; James McElroy and J. Casper, bassoons; William A. Hoover and Matthias Nace, violins; Thomas Small and Thomas Beaumont, French

horns; William Till, trombone; Samuel J. Hoover, ophicleide, and Pat Murphy, bass drum. This combination of sound producers almost equalled the "band" which accompanied the first elephant exhibited in New Lisbon, in 1820. That musical aggregation consisted of a violin and tambourine. It is related that "large numbers flocked into the village to see the show," evidently attracted by the beast and not by the music.

The earliest settlers were principally of the Presbyterian and German Lutheran faith, the former being the first religious society to effect an organization here, which appears to have been done in 1806. As has been stated, Rev. Clement Vallandigham became the pastor in 1807, and services were first held in the old log court-house, and in fair weather a preacher's tent was used in the grove near the creek. In the month of September, 1807, appears the first record of a baptism, that of James, son of Davidson and Agnes Filson. The first church edifice of the congregation was erected in 1814, nearly west of the present jail. It was a large, plain, uncomfortable, one-story building, in which the seats were high and the aisles were paved with brick. In 1836 the congregation was incorporated and about 1841, a new church was completed on the lot where the present church building stands and was occu-

1901.

1903.

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**LISBON, OHIO.**



pied until . . . ., when it was damaged by fire so that it became necessary to raze it. The present commodious church was erected in . . . .



LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Lutheran and Reformed Societies, while having an organization here at an early date,

did not erect a house of worship until about 1833, having attended divine worship in the old courthouse before that date. Their earlier records were long ago destroyed, so not much information can be gleaned concerning them, but in or about 1833 they erected the brick church on Washington street. Many of the members residing in the country, they became attached to the churches north of town, and regular services were not held in the town church.

About 1813, the Society of Friends, or Quakers, began to hold meetings in a dwelling, but about 1816, a small meeting house was built on Jefferson street, which is still standing. Here services were kept up as long as any were held by the Friends in the village, but their existence as a religious organization in the place terminated long ago.

Some time after 1812, the Calvinistic Baptist church was organized, and about 1815 they built a frame meeting house on the corner of High and Jefferson streets. This house was used by the Baptists and their successors—the Disciples—until 1841. The Baptist Society ceased to exist in 1827, and the members merged with the Disciples, and the present house of worship was built in 1841.

The Methodist Episcopal church was not fully organized in New Lisbon until about 1822, but for a number of years prior to that date Methodism was

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LISBON,

OHIO.



established in the village, and in 1818 the place was recognized as a regular appointment on the Beaver circuit, and services were held about once a month. The first place of meeting was a small frame house a



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

little west of Arter's tannery. About 1826, a plain brick edifice on the hill half a square east of Market street was provided, and was used until 1838, when the church was erected on the southwest corner of the square. This building was used until . . . , when

the present attractive structure was occupied.

In 1829, the congregation of the West Beaver United Presbyterian church had five members residing in New Lisbon, who were occasionally supplied with preaching in the old log school-house. On April 28, 1839, the congregation was formally constituted in the village and purchased the old brick Methodist house of worship on High street, and on January 1, 1860, the new church building on Walnut street was completed and services have been held there since that date.

The Protestant Methodist church began to hold meetings in the village in 1831, in a small brick house on Chestnut street, but about 1837, they erected a new building on the northwest corner of the public square, which became known as the "White church," but in 1848 the society became extinct. The Wesleyan Methodists also held meetings in the village about 1842, but never formed a permanent organization.

The services of the Protestant Episcopal church were held in New Lisbon as early as 1847, and at later periods, but no organization was effected until 1863. The meetings were first held in the German church and then in the court-house until 1876, when a neat chapel was erected on Walnut street. The Roman Catholic church numbered a few members

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WM. M. HOSTETTER,

SEC'Y.-TREAS.

in the place for several yars, but no building was erected by that denomination until 1887, when the present structure on West Chestnut street was built.

Several celebrated ministers of the gospel preached in New Lisbon at various times, among others being the eminent but eccentric Lorenzo Dow, who, in 1817, preached to vast audiences in a beautiful grove of sugar trees near the foot of Market street.

The march of improvement went on and progress was made in all lines in the village, most of the citizens believing no doubt that it would become one of the important inland cities of the nation, and when on January 11, 1826, The Sand and Beaver Canal Company was incorporated, visions of commercial greatness in the near future loomed up before the people. The act incorporating the company was amended March 9, 1830, but work was not formally begun until November 24, 1834. Elderkin Potter, a prominent lawyer of the village, with his own hands performed the ceremony of "breaking ground" for the enterprise, near the old Hughes furnace in the presence of a large concourse of people who had assembled to witness the imposing ceremony, after which he made an eloquent speech to the multitude present, in which he set forth, in glowing terms, the great future of New Lisbon and Columbiana county,

which would grow out of the canal project. The canal extended from the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river, to Bolivar, on the Ohio canal, following Little Beaver and the middle fork of the



**ST. GEORGE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.**

same to New Lisbon, thence crossing to a point near the head waters of the west fork, following that several miles, and then crossing the water shed to the upper waters of a branch of the Sandy, thence with the course of that stream to where it flows into the



Residence of WM. M. HOSTETTER, East Walnut Street,  
LISBON, OHIO.

Tuscarawas river, and there connecting with the Ohio canal, thereby securing canal connection with Portsmouth and intermediate points to the south, and Cleveland and intermediate points to the north. In following the streams and crossing ridges the canal had many curves which increased its length. The distance between its terminal points is about forty-five miles on a straight line, while the canal is over sixty miles long. After the first breaking of the ground in 1834, the work of construction was prosecuted with vigor until the financial panic of 1837 caused a suspension of the work and it was not completed until 1846, the first boat from the east, under command of Captain Dunn, reaching New Lisbon on October 26th of that year. The arrival was hailed with great rejoicing, a jubilee meeting was held at Hanna's warehouse, at which New Lisbon's most eloquent attorney made an appropriate speech on behalf of the citizens, to which Dr. Leonard Hanna gave an earnest response on behalf of the directors of the canal corporation. The day's celebration closed with an exhibition of fire-works, and a supper and ball at the Watson House. One of the many packets which traversed the canal between New Lisbon and the river was the "David Begges," commanded by Captain George Ramsey. The east end of the canal, from New Lis-

bon to the Ohio river, was kept up and used for some years, but the middle division, from New Lisbon to Minerva, was used only a very short time. The Sandy and Beaver Canal was one of those public improvements which, during its construction and for some years thereafter, distributed capital, gave employment to many workmen at good prices, furnished a market for the products of the fruitful farms along its course, stimulated the spirit of enterprise, increased the value of real estate along its entire length and for quite a distance on either side, and in many ways was a factor in the development and progress of the country, but its early failure was a disastrous blow to New Lisbon. Several of its most enterprising citizens removed to other fields of labor and expended their wealth and energy in other cities, and the construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, afterwards called the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, about 1852, along the northern border, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad about the same time along the southern border of the country, left the village between them without any direct communication with other places of importance except by means of the common public roads, so that, except for the several terms of court, the county fair, and such other matters as occasionally attracted the people from the

# FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

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'PHONE 44. | MORRON BUILDING, S. MARKET ST.



surrounding country and neighboring towns, a seeming state of lethargy prevailed in the village for a number of years. But during this period of retarded progress and commercial inactivity the town kept pace with the rest of the world in many other ways, and when the faint rumblings of an approaching storm were heard in the years 1859 and 1860, the citizens were alert and watched the signs and portents with feverish anxiety, and when the clouds gathered and broke in the great civil war in 1861, the people of New Lisbon were as patriotic and ready to defend their beloved country as were their forefathers in the dark and trying days of 1812.

The condition of National affairs immediately following the spirited political campaign of 1860—the fact that a president of the United States was obliged for his own personal safety to enter the capitol of his country secretly and by night, furnished the theme for many anxious discussions among the citizens, but when on that bright April morning in 1861, the first gun fired on the American flag by American citizens on American soil caused its reverberations to echo throughout a continent, a dazed feeling took possession of the entire population. Workshops were closed, labor was suspended, neighbor hurried to meet neighbor, anxious eyes peered into others which reflected the same expression, and

with bated breath and beating hearts was the interrogation propounded "Have they *dared* to do it?" The further news from Fort Sumpter but confirmed the first report, then a reaction took place and the feelings of doubt and suspense gave way to that of indignation. The newspapers were eagerly scanned and all were anxious to learn the latest news from the seat of war. The war was actually in progress and the fate of Col. Anderson and his brave band within the walls of old Sumpter enlisted the liveliest interest of every one. On the 15th of April, just three days after the first gun of the rebellion had been fired, President Lincoln issued his famous proclamation calling for the services of seventy-five thousand men to aid in putting down armed resistance to the lawful government of the United States. The shrill music of the fife, the rattle of the drum, the glare of the bonfire at night meetings, the eloquent appeals of the orators, all combined to excite the patriotic ardor and enthusiasm of the people. Young men who had from infancy been taught the lesson of faith in and fidelity to America and an undivided union, and old men whose silvered locks had many years been blown about by the same breezes which unfolded to their view the starry banner of the great republic, vied with each other in placing their names upon the roll of their country's



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defenders. Immature youths who could not obtain the consent of their parents to join the army, stealthily left the old homestead, and even went into other states to enlist, and thus avoided their recall by their fond parents. Husbands, leaving the home fireside in the evening to purchase provisions for the family, came home an hour later, enlisted soldiers, expecting orders to march. Fathers leaving the cares of the household and business to mothers and the children, forgetting their age and many infirmities, promptly and proudly placed their names upon the muster roll, nerved with the memory of many happy years of peace and prosperity under the best government on earth, and sustained by the hope that after a brief conflict, the smoke of battle would be dispelled, and the white-winged angel of peace would soon spread her broad pinions over all our land without one state lost or one star dimmed in the constellation of our flag. But while the fire of patriotism burned high in the breasts of the men of that day, what shall be said of their mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters? Most glowing and deserved eulogies have been pronounced, praising the valor of those brave men who sundered the ties that bound them to home and loved ones and went forth boldly, to die if need be, for their country; but what has been said or written in encomium

of those heroic women who remained in the deserted homes? Perhaps no one has felt fully adequate to the task of paying a just and commensurate tribute to those noble women who were left in the loneliness of their homes by the cruel call, "to arms!" No praise is too great for those brave and silent sufferers.

Joaquin Miller, in his "Bravest of Battles," offers a eulogistic sentiment which touches the heart, but his application is to the life of womankind in general and is not confined to that supreme heroism displayed in such moments of patriotic devotion. He says—

"The bravest of battles that ever was fought,

Shall I tell you where and when?

On the map of the world you'll find it not;

'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,

With sword or nobler pen,

Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,

From mouth of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—

Of woman that would not yield,

But bravely, silently bore her part,

Lo! there is the battle field.

No marshaling troop, no heroic song,

No banner to gleam and wave.



LIVERY BARN OF C. W. SHAWKE,  
N. JEFFERSON ST., LISBON, O.

PHONE 79.

But oh, those battles, they last so long,  
From girlhood to the grave."

The scenes of parting when the men marched away to the war are yet very clear and distinct in the memories of those who witnessed them. The fond farewells with a foreboding that they would perhaps never meet again in this world, were pathetic and melancholy. Those who went forth to battle were immediately among changing scenes which engrossed their attention. New faces were seen. New acquaintances and friendships were formed. Even the trials and hardships of the march, the bivouac, and the battle, served to distract the thoughts of the soldier from the peaceful home he had so recently left; but to the gentle woman who remained in that home there was ever present that dull, doubting, despairing thought that perhaps no more on earth would she behold the loved one. Every moment of the day carried with it reminders of the absent one. The vacant place at table and fireside, the books read and the pictures admired together, the very duties of the hour, everything in and about the home recalled him who had gone, and the voiceless agony over the probable outcome of impending battles with the tearful apprehension and anxiety to learn the result, made woman's burden heavier than man's in those

trying times.

It is regretted that a roster of all the New Lisbon soldiers in this war cannot be given in this sketch, but the fact that some were members of organizations from other States, and lack of facilities for obtaining all the names of those who should be credited to the village, makes it manifestly improper to attempt to record them here.

A few were members of the first regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was first organized at Columbus, Ohio, April 18, 1861, in response to the first call of President Lincoln for troops, dated April 15, 1861, to serve three months, and was commanded by Colonel Alexander McDowell McCook (afterwards Major-General), who was a native of New Lisbon.

It was composed of companies from Lancaster, Dayton, Cleveland, Portsmouth, Zanesville, Mansfield and Hamilton in this State, and on the morning of the fourth day after the call, and the next day after organization, left Columbus for Washington, D. C. The regiment met with vexatious delays on the route, but on its arrival at Washington early in May, it was assigned to General Schenck's Brigade, and was actively engaged in the battle of Vienna, Va., June 17, 1861, and in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and was mus-

## AN OLD DRUG STORE.

It is a fact of more than local interest that one of the very oldest DRUG Stores to be found in the State is situated in Lisbon.

The store now known as HAMILTON'S DRUG STORE was established in 1836 by Chas. Helman in the room which it now occupies. In the ensuing years it passed through various hands, until 1869, when it became the property of M. N. HAMILTON.

In the early days of the store the goods were brought overland by wagon from Philadelphia, Pa., this being the nearest Drug Market. The store was then a distributing point for the surrounding towns, within a radius of fifty miles.

In the thirty-three years that the store has been in the hands of M. N. HAMILTON, it has lost none of its early prestige, but by careful management and keeping abreast of the times it is one of the most MODERN and best equipped DRUG STORES in the State.

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tered out on expiration of term of service from August 1 to 16, 1861. Immediately after the mustering out of some of the three months men, and before all the companies in the regiment were mustered out, the work of reorganization for the three years' service began, but it was not completed until October 30, 1861. Captain Alexander T. Snodgrass and a few others from New Lisbon enlisted in this reorganized regiment and served in the various battles in which it was engaged, beginning at Pittsburg Landing, and ending in front of Atlanta. Lieutenant John W. Jackson of Company I, a resident of New Lisbon, was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863. He was a gallant and meritorious officer, and was greatly lamented by his fellow-soldiers.

The Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry (three months' service) was organized at Columbus, Ohio, April 18, 1861, and left Columbus for Washington, D. C., with the First Ohio, on the morning of April 19th. It was also assigned to General Schenck's Brigade, and engaged in the battle of Bull Run. In this regiment Captain Anson G. McCook was appointed to command Company H, on April 17, 1861, and was mustered out with the company July 31, 1861. Upon the reorganization of the regiment for the three years' service he was appointed Major

and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel December 24, 1862, and to Colonel December 31, 1862. and was mustered out with the regiment October 10, 1864, having participated in the battles in which his regiment bore an honorable part from West Liberty, Ky., October 23, 1861, to Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20 1864.

The Third Ohio Infantry (three months' service) was organized at Camp Jackson, near Columbus, April 21, 1861, and was mustered into service April 27, 1861, and three days later arrived at Camp Dennison with materials for constructing its own headquarters and throughout the month of May was subjected to thorough discipline and drill, receiving for arms old flint-locks altered to percussion. In Company K, known as the Wellsville Company, Calvin L. Starr of New Lisbon, enlisted as a private and was mustered out June 15, 1861, to accept promotion as Second Lieutenant, Company K, Third O. V. I. for the three years' service. Before orders for the field were received, the regiment was reorganized and on June 20, 1861, was mustered into service for three years, and, by its thorough drill and discipline during its three months' organization, was enabled at once to enter into active service. It bore an honorable part in the battles of Middle Creek Fork, Rich Mountain, Elk-





WM. A. HILL.

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NEWTON H. RAMSEY.

water, Bridgeport, Perryville, Stone River, Sand Mountain, Black Warrior Creek, and Blount's Farm and was mustered out June 21, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. Lieut. Calvin L. Starr was promoted from Second to First Lieutenant, April 9, 1862, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. Starr Post, G. A. R., of New Lisbon, was named after Lieut. Calvin L. Starr and his brother, Thomas Clinton Starr, both of whom were killed in the army. Corporal Cornelius Y. Strait, of Company K, was also from New Lisbon, and died at home while on furlough.

The Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry had three members from New Lisbon, David G. Stein, Company A., Mathias N. Hamilton, Company C, and Joseph J. Bough, Company H. The latter died of disease at Gauley Bridge, Va., September 19, 1861.

The Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (three months' service) had one company, E, enrolled April 24, 1861, at New Lisbon, Captain, Urwin Bean. The several companies of this regiment rendezvoused at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, O., and remained there until May 27, 1861, upon which date they repaired by rail to Camp Jackson, near Columbus. Here the regimental organization was ef-

fected by the election of Field officers. On June 21, 1861, the regiment embarked on steamers at Bellaire, Ohio, for Parkersburgh, Va., arriving there on June 23, and was made a part of General Rosecrans' Brigade. June 25 it moved by rail to Clarksburgh, Va., and became a part of General McClellan's "Provisional Army of West Virginia"; on June 29 it left Clarksburgh with the advance, and made its first real march, reaching Buckhannon on July 2, and Roaring Creek July 7, encamping in front of the fortified Rebel position at Rich Mountain. It distinguished itself before the enemy at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, in the cool and handsome manner in which it held its post against a flank attack, and received the commendation of General Rosecrans. On July 23, its term of service having expired, it was ordered home to be mustered out, with a loss of only one man "died of disease." Company E, the New Lisbon company, was mustered out August 28, 1861. This company was composed almost entirely, if not altogether, of New Lisbon men, some of whom afterwards enlisted again in other regiments. The regiment was organized for three years' service, at Alliance, after September 25, 1861.

A number of men from New Lisbon, who had served with the Nineteenth as a three months' regi-

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**Lisbon, Ohio.**

ment, joined the new organization for three years under Captain Bean, who again had command of Company E. The first death in this regiment was a New Lisbon man, Jacob Clunk, who was accidentally killed near Lebanon, Ky., December 6, 1861, by being run over by the team he was driving. Captain Bean was killed in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., January 2, 1863. Charles Brewer was promoted to Captain from First Lieutenant and Adjutant, April 7, 1863, and was killed in the battle of Picketts' Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864. This regiment bore an honorable part in some of the hardest fought battles of the war; the official list as published by the War Department being as follows: Shiloh, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., (Occupation of), Stone River, Tenn., Liberty Gap, Tenn., Chickamauga, Ga., Missouri Ridge, Tenn., Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., Cassville, Ga., Picketts' Mills, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., Lovejoy Station, Ga., Franklin, Tenn., and Nashville, Tenn. Company H of this regiment also had a few New Lisbon men on its muster roll. Another member of this regiment, who, while not a resident of New Lisbon until after the close of the war, has been very prominently identified with the interests of, and for many years has been a citizen of the village, is Solomon J. Firestone, who was First

Lieutenant of Company I, was promoted to Captain of Company A, and afterwards to Major and served as Lieutenant Colonel of the gallant Nineteenth. The Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry had at least one New Lisbon man, George B. Corbett, who was a member of Company B.



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, organized at Camp Sherman, Ohio, from October 5, 1861, to February 3, 1862, to serve for three years, contained a considerable number of New Lisbon citizens. Company F, commanded by Captain



T. B. MARQUIS, PRES.

W. L. OGDEN, SEC'Y-TRES.

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LISBON,

OHIO.



Strew M. Emmons, being composed almost exclusively of soldiers from that place. Second Lieutenant Freeman Morrison, of this company, was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company A, October 1, 1862, to Captain of Company H, March 10, 1864; wounded in the battle of Resaca, May 14, 1864; died in Nashville, and his body was brought home to New Lisbon and buried with the honors of war. Joseph Clunk was killed at Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863. Joseph Lightston died at Helena, Ark. Henry Ogle died at Shiloh, Tenn. William Roland died at Helena, Ark. John Reed died at Milliken's Bend, and the remainder of the New Lisbon members returned home at the close of the war. The Roster of Ohio Soldiers says: "Only a partial list of battles, in which this regiment bore an honorable part, is yet published by the War Department and yet it gives a list of twenty-three battles in which the Seventy-sixth took part, beginning with Fort Donelson and ending with Bentonville, N. C., and including some of the most terrible engagements of the war.

The Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized in the State of Ohio, at large, from October 24, 1861, to January 16, 1862, to serve three years, and New Lisbon was again well represented in this regiment. Company I, commanded by Cap-

tain Andrew Scott, was largely composed of members from that place. John B. Mills was promoted from First Lieutenant of this company to Captain of Company C, May 2, 1864, and to Major January 18, 1865. William H. Hessin rose from a private to Second Lieutenant, then to First Lieutenant and finally to Captain of this company. David M. Watson also earned promotion from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant and then to First Lieutenant. Sergeant Thomas Clinton Starr, one of the ill-fated brothers after whom Starr Post, G. A. R. of New Lisbon was named, was appointed from private June 1, 1862, and was killed in the charge on the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain, June 15, 1864. Sergeant Scott died of disease at Cincinnati, May 31, 1862. This regiment took part in a number of the important battles and was particularly active in the battle of Atlanta as the effects of that engagement indicated, for of the New Lisbon soldiers alone, D. H. Watt was killed, while J. B. Mills, W. H. Hessin, George Hanna and Isaac Burbeck were wounded at that time.

The Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Chase, O., June 10, 1862, to serve three months. It was mustered out from October 1 to October 4, 1862, by reason of expiration of term of service. In this regiment Company



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F was composed mainly of residents of New Lisbon and was commanded by Captain John J. Straughn, with Robert Shearer as First Lieutenant and Daniel Wilson as Second Lieutenant.

The One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Massillon, O., August 30, 1862, to serve three years. Four companies of this regiment were composed of Columbiana County men, and Company K was known as the New Lisbon company, having been composed, with a few exceptions, of recruits from that place under the command of Captain William J. Jordan, who was promoted to Major January 2, 1863, and was succeeded as Captain of Company K on that date by Lieutenant Josiah B. Morgan. Immediately after the mustering in of the regiment it was conveyed with all possible speed to Cincinnati, which city was then besieged by the rebel general Kirby Smith. On the 11th of September the advanced pickets of the Confederate forces were met by the 104th, and skirmished with all day, the regiment losing one man killed and five wounded. This was the first and only blood spilled in defense of Cincinnati. Soon after the skirmish the rebel army retreated toward Lexington, pursued by the 104th, and from that time the duties performed by the regiment were extremely arduous and harass-

ing. The list of battles participated in by this regiment as shown by the Roster of Ohio Soldiers numbers fourteen, some of them being among the most important engagements during the war. The following list of deaths in Company K shows the hardships and exposure to which the men of this command were subjected: Corporal George W. Atterholt died in hospital at Lexington, Ky., April 12, 1863; Corporal Daniel B. Wood died in the same hospital; Israel Brinker died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., November 23, 1864; Samuel J. Crissinger died in hospital at Newbern, N. C., March 22, 1865; Byron D. Entriiken died in prison at Andersonville; Miletus B. Gaskill died in hospital at Lexington, Ky.; Thomas Jessup died in the same hospital; David W. Johnson was killed in action at Knoxville, Tenn.; Joseph Kepner died at Mt. Vernon, Ky.; John B. McDonald died April 9, 1863, in the hospital at Lexington, Ky.; John Miller died March 13, 1863, in the hospital at Frankfort, Ky.; Samuel Phillips died March 21, 1863, in the hospital at Lexington, Ky.; William D. Parsons died December 3, 1863, in the hospital at the same place, and quite a number were discharged for disability.

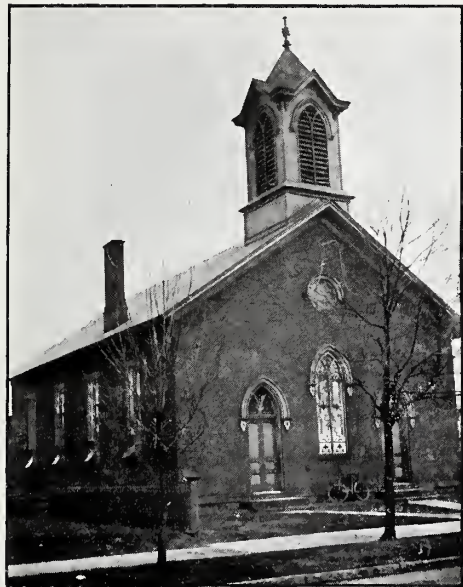
The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Camp

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Chase, September 12, 1864, to serve one year and was mustered out June 14, 1865, by order of the War Department. Company D, of this regiment, was organized at Alliance, Ohio, and was com-



CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

manded by Captain John A. Myers, of New Lisbon. Several members of this company were from the

same place. As soon as the organization of the regiment was completed it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and detailed to perform provost-guard duty at Nashville, and during the battle of Nashville it was in the works.

Three or four New Lisbon men were members of Company M, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and several served in the 12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Among the surgeons and assistant surgeons from Columbiana County were I. M. Todd and W. E. Patterson, of New Lisbon, attached to the 65th O. V. I., and James Westfall of the same place, who was in the 67th O. V. I.

George Corbett, of New Lisbon, saw service in the 29th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out with the regiment.

New Lisbon was also represented in the Mississippi River Navy—gun-boat service, by Lieutenant Commander John A. Cornwell, of the gun-boat "Grossback," flagship, and Ensign Nathan Vaughn, of the same vessel, entered as Master's mate.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Chase, May 12th and 13th, 1864, to serve one hundred days. It was composed of the Eighteenth Battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Columbiana County, and a part of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, Ohio National



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Guard, from Coshocton County. Company K, of this regiment, was composed almost entirely of soldiers from New Lisbon and the immediate vicinity. Oliphant M. Todd was Captain; Andrew J. Blockson, Lieutenant; George M. Adams, Second Lieutenant; James S. Orr, First Sergeant, and George D. Flugan, Nathan T. Melvin, Charles D. Maus and Ed. Whitacre, Sergeants.

On the 15th of May the regiment left Camp Chase for Washington City, and was placed on garrison duty in Forts Slemmer, Totten, Slocum, and Stevens, north of the Potomac. On the 8th of June the regiment embarked for White House, Virginia, but without debarking it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred. It was assigned to the Tenth Army Corps and was placed in the entrenchments at City Point, where it remained until ordered to Fort Pocahontas. On the 13th of September, 1864, the regiment was mustered out of service at Camp Chase, Ohio, on expiration of term of enlistment.

Of the field and staff officers the late John L. Straughn was Major. He was a man of many engaging traits of character, affable and pleasant in manner, and his death with that of so many of his comrades in arms upon the eve of the celebration has filled the community with sorrow.

That a number of others, not connected with the

organizations mentioned herein, went out from this village and took an active part in the great struggle to suppress the rebellion, does not admit of a doubt, but the records of such are inaccessible. However, New Lisbon had a right to feel proud of her soldier citizens and the record made by her brave sons in the greatest civil war ever known in the history of the world, and delighted to honor all of them, from the highest to the humblest. War, with all its horrors, is yet filled with many incidents so ludicrous in their nature as to excite laughter. An old campaigner's most enjoyable stories are usually filled with less of forced marches, fierce assaults, stubborn conflicts, bitter exposure and ghastly battle fields, and more of the ridiculous scrapes of foragers, the laughable mistakes of pretenders, and the thousand and one amusing occurrences of army life.

No sketch of war times in this locality would be complete without mention of the pursuit and capture of the famous rebel raider, General John Morgan, as the day of the capture of that noted band of guerillas was perhaps the only one in the history of the county that witnessed an armed rebel within its boundaries. In the month of July, 1863, Morgan and his band, which consisted of artillery and cavalry, crossed the Ohio river from





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Kentucky into Indiana. Striking a short distance into the interior, he followed up through southern Indiana, aiming, it was supposed, for Camp Denison, near Cincinnati. Whether he expected aid from the rebel sympathizers in the north, or was only incited by his dare-devil spirit of making a dashing raid through an enemy's country, is not known, but soon after crossing the state line from Indiana into Ohio, his movements were followed by troops stationed at different points throughout the State, and his raid partook more of the character of a fleeing from the wrath to come, than of a bold, aggressive movement through the north. The excitement became intense in the country occupied by the raiding forces, increasing as they progressed and becoming much greater by reason of the exaggerated reports concerning them. As he was approaching the county in the direction of Salineville, most of the citizens of the surrounding country capable of performing military duty, went to that point and spent the night of Saturday, July 25th, under arms. Morgan was hard pressed by the cavalry under Shackleford and Hobson, and in the early morning of Sunday, July 26th, encountered Shackleford's force at Salineville. A sharp skirmish ensued, but Morgan escaped with his jaded troopers in the direction of Summitville, from

whence he was hotly pursued into the township of Wayne, where he met James Burbeck, captain of a squad hurriedly organized in New Lisbon, to whom Morgan surrendered and demanded parole, but Shackleford's troops coming up soon after, the raiders were taken in charge by them. In the meantime exciting scenes were being enacted throughout the county. From the northern and eastern portions of the county, the objective point of the thoroughly alarmed people was New Lisbon, the county seat. Gathered there awaiting orders, all sorts of rumors floated through the air. To an uninterested spectator, if such there could be, it was a novel sight. Here was a short man with an old squirrel rifle twice his length, beside him a six-footer with an old blunderbuss that would scarcely measure two feet in length. Beyond them a fat one with an old cavalry sabre dragging on the ground, next a stalwart fellow with a double-bitted axe upon his shoulder, and so on with increasing variety, if that could be possible. The New Lisbon ladies prepared a dinner on the public square for their brave defenders, and many who had eaten only a scant breakfast or perhaps none at all, were voraciously satisfying the inner man, when a hatless rider came dashing up the street, his thin locks flying in the air, his body bouncing on the saddle and

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the stirrups flying about in all directions. As soon as he could regain the breath, which had been jolted out of him, he feebly echoed the familiar shout, "Morgan is coming!" and in a moment all thoughts of dinner were forgotten. The greatest confusion ensued and there was re-enacted the scene which occurred at the same place in August, 1812, when "a horseman suddenly appeared from the direction of Hanover and announced the Indians coming, slaying and scalping in their course." One company had proceeded a short distance south of the village on what is known as the Hephner Hollow road, and by order of their commanding officer, were drawn up in line of battle across the road. Presently a horseman was discerned coming around a bend in the road and this company became panic stricken, rushing up the steep hills on either side before they could determine whether the approaching rider was a friend or foe. In their scramble up the hillside one man fell over a log and those following fell upon him until they lay there five deep. Hundreds of other equally ludicrous affairs happened, and many remarkable suggestions were made at different times in all seriousness. While driving through a shallow stream in which the fellows on the wheels were scarcely submerged, it was proposed to cut down and destroy the bridge

nearby to prevent the rebel cavalry from crossing it, and, on passing a large tree in an open space by the roadside, the very valuable advice was given to fell the tree across the road and thus baffle Morgan and



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his men. Dozens of other equally valuable strategic moves were broached and earnestly commented on, and at the same time Morgan and his hungry, ragged and exhausted raiders were the prisoners of war of General Shackelford's com-

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mand. Of course, after the news of the capture reached them, these victorious warriors of a day, returned to their respective homes, happy in the thought that they had contributed so much toward repelling the invaders of the soil of Columbiana County.

A fitting finale to the chronicle of military glory which New Lisbon claimed by virtue of her many sons who did their duty valiantly and well in the war against secession, would appear to be the simple record of a family whose many members all so ably did their part to emblazon the pages of American history with glorious illustrations of valor and the true courage of American manhood, and thus shed an unfading lustre upon the place honored by their birth or residence. George McCook, born 1750, died 1822, and Mary McCormick McCook, born 1763, died 1833; both died in New Lisbon and are buried here. To this worthy couple were born Dr. George McCook, Major Daniel McCook and Dr. John McCook. Dr. George McCook and Major Daniel McCook married sisters, Margaret and Martha Latimer, daughters of Abram Latimer, who lived, died and was buried in New Lisbon. The children of Dr. George McCook and Margaret Latimer McCook were Dr. George McCook, Jr.; Martha Umbstaetter, whose husband, Theodore

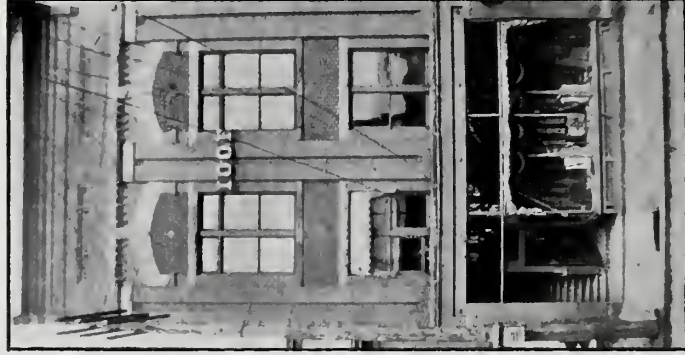
Umbstaetter, was a partner in the practice of law with Edwin M. Stanton and J. H. Wallace at this place until about 1850; Margaret Hart, Mary A. Hanna and Catherine Hanna, whose husbands were relatives of United States Senator M. A. Hanna; Amelia McCook; Elizabeth Wallace, whose husband was Jonathan H. Wallace, long a prominent member of the bar in this place; and Fannie Childs.

Major Daniel McCook and Martha Latimer McCook were the parents of Surgeon Latimer A. McCook, General George McCook, General Robert L. McCook, General Alexander McD. McCook, General Daniel McCook, General Edwin S. McCook, Charles M. McCook, Colonel John J. McCook, Midshipman J. James McCook, Mary Jane Baldwin, Catherine McCook and Martha Curtis.

Dr. John McCook was the father of General Edwin M. McCook, General Anson G. McCook, Chaplain Henry C. McCook, Commander Roderick S. McCook (U. S. N.), Lieutenant John J. McCook and Mary Shelden.

All of the children of Dr. George McCook, Sr., and Dr. John McCook were born in New Lisbon, and of the children of Major Daniel McCook, the sons, General Robert L. and General Alexander McD., were born here.





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The "Fighting McCooks" of Ohio won for themselves a record for valor in the Civil War. Every man of them came to be a soldier of rank before his death in battle or before the conflict ended, with one exception, that of Charles Morris McCook, who refused a commission and who was killed at Bull Run. They were war Democrats, and all espoused the Union cause with great zeal. The family was on very intimate terms with Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. They came of virile Scotch-Irish ancestry, blood that made its influence felt on both sides in that conflict. It was an intelligent, God-fearing, strenuous race of people. Members of the family were in the Mexican war, and in the Spanish-American war. They are spoken of in a general way as one family, but there were really two families, the sons of Major Daniel McCook and Dr. John McCook. The two families are distinguished as the "Tribe of Dan" and the "Tribe of John." Of the former family there were engaged in military service the father, Major Daniel McCook, Surgeon Latimer McCook, General George W. McCook, General Robert L. McCook, General Alexander McDowell McCook, General Daniel McCook. Another son, Midshipman J. James McCook, died in the naval service before the rebellion. Thus ten in all honorably

served their country.

Of the latter family there were engaged in the service General Edward M. McCook, General Anson G. McCook, Chaplain Henry C. McCook, Commander Roderick S. McCook, U. S. N., and Lieutenant John J. McCook. The father, Dr. John McCook, did unattached service during the war. This makes a total of fifteen, every son of both families having been commissioned except one. Dr. George McCook, the elder brother of the heads of these two families, began his residence and the practice of his profession at New Lisbon about 1817, and continued here about thirty years, removing then to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was residing at the outbreak of the war. He was a very impulsive man, and he went about the streets making speeches from store boxes, urging enlistment. In one of his impromptu gatherings a waggish young fellow asked, "Why don't you go to war?" Dr. McCook pointed his long, bony finger at the questioner and said, "Young man, if this war lasts six months there will be more McCooks in the army than there are Indians in hell."

*The Daniel McCook Branch.* Major Daniel McCook was the second son of George McCook and Mary McCormick. He was born at Canonsburg, Pa., June 20, 1798, and educated at Jefferson

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College. On August 28, 1817, he married Martha Latimer, of Washington, Pa. In 1826 they removed to New Lisbon and later to Carrollton. He was very active in the work of the Presbyterian Church. At the beginning of the war he was in Washington, D. C., and, although sixty-three years of age, at once tendered his services to President Lincoln. Each of his eight sons then living, also promptly responded to the call of the President for troops.

When the rebel raider, John Morgan, made his raid into Ohio, Major McCook was stationed at Cincinnati and joined the troops sent in his pursuit. Morgan undertook to recross the river at Buffington Island. Major McCook led an advance party to oppose and intercept the crossing. In the skirmish that took place he was mortally wounded and died the next day, July 21, 1863, aged sixty-six years. He was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati. He was a man of commanding presence, an ardent patriot, and an earnest Christian. He possessed a most amiable and gentle disposition, combined with the highest personal courage, untiring energy, and great force of character. He ruled his household in the fear of the Lord and died as he had lived in active performance of his duties.

His wife was born at Washington, Pa., March 8, 1802. Her maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, but on the father's side they were English, coming originally from Leicestershire and from the family which gave the martyr bishop, Hugh Latimer, to the English Reformation. During the War of the Rebellion Mrs. McCook was in a peculiarly difficult position. Her husband and sons were all in the service. No battle could take place but some of her loved ones were in danger. Each succeeding year brought death to a member of her family upon the battlefield. Her husband and three sons were thus taken from her, and the others were so frequently wounded that it seemed that in her old age she was to be bereft of her family. Her life during these long years of anxiety was well-nigh a continuous prayer for her country and for her husband and sons who had given themselves for its defense. This patriotic woman well illustrates the heroic sufferings endured by the women of the republic no less than by the men. She died November 10, 1879, aged seventy-eight years, at New Lisbon, and was buried beside her husband in Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati.

Latimer A. McCook, M. D., was born at Canonsburg, Pa., April 26, 1820. He was educated at Canonsburg, studied medicine with his uncle, Dr.





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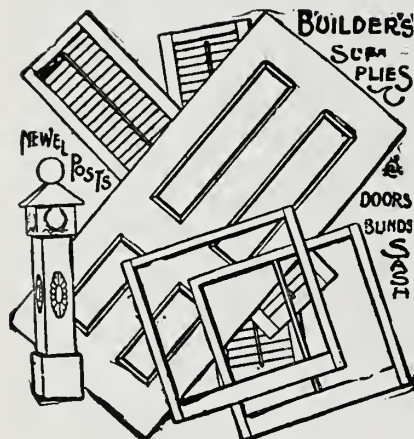
George McCook, a physician of great skill and eminence. He entered the army in 1861 as assistant surgeon, and was soon promoted to be surgeon with the rank of Major of the Thirty-first regiment, Illinois Volunteers, known as "John A. Logan's regiment." He served throughout the campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, and while caring for the wounded of his regiment during action he was himself wounded twice, once while in the trenches before Vicksburg and again at Pocotaglio Bridge, in General Sherman's movement northward from Savannah. He survived the war, but was broken down in health, and died August 23, 1869, from general debility, resulting from wounds and exposure incident to his service in the army, and was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

George Wythe McCook was born at Canonsburg, Pa., November 2, 1821. He graduated from Ohio University at Athens and studied law with and afterwards became the partner of Edwin M. Stanton, the great War Secretary. He served as an officer in the Third Ohio Regiment throughout the Mexican war and returned as its commander. He was Attorney General of Ohio from 1854 to 1856, and edited the first volume of the Ohio State Reports. He was one of the first four Brigadier Generals appointed by the Governor of Ohio to com-

mand the troops of this State at the outbreak of the Rebellion, but the condition of his health prevented him from taking any command that required absence from home. However, he organized and commanded for short periods several Ohio regiments, among them the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1871, but his health broke down during the canvass and he was compelled to abandon the campaign. He died December 28, 1877, and was buried in Steubenville Union Cemetery, in a beautiful spot. John James McCook was born at Canonsburg, Pa., December 28, 1823, and was educated at the United States Naval Academy. While serving as Midshipman of the United States frigate, Delaware, off the coast of South America, he was taken ill with fever following long continued exposure while on duty. He died March 30, 1842, and was buried in the English burying-ground at Rio Janeiro. Admiral Farragut, in his autobiography, pays a high tribute to the personal character and ability of Midshipman McCook.

Robert Latimer McCook was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, December 28, 1827. He studied law in the office of Stanton & McCook at Steubenville, then removed to Cincinnati, and was in partnership

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with Judge Stallo. When the news reached Cincinnati that Fort Sumter had been fired upon he organized and was commissioned Colonel of the Ninth Ohio Regiment, among the Germans enlisting a thousand men in less than two days. He was ordered to West Virginia, put in command of a Brigade, and made the decisive campaign there under McClellan. His brigade was then transferred to the army of Ohio, and took an active part in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., where he was severely wounded. The rebel forces were driven from their lines by a bayonet charge, said to be the first infantry charge against cavalry during the war, and the rebels were completely routed by General McCook's brigade, and so closely pursued that their organization as an army was completely destroyed. General McCook rejoined his brigade before his wound had healed and continued to command it when he was unable to mount a horse. His remarkable soldierly qualities procured him the rank of Major General and the command of a division. He met his death August 6, 1862, while on the march near Salem, Ala. He had been completely prostrated by his open wound and was lying in an ambulance which was driven in the interval between two regiments of his division. A small band of local guerrillas, commanded by Frank Gurley,

dashed out of an ambush, surrounded the ambulance, and discovered an officer of rank who was lying on the bed, undressed and unable to rise. They asked him who he was, and, seeing that federal



A. M. E. ZION CHURCH

troops were approaching, shot him as he lay and made good their escape, as the nature of the country and their thorough familiarity with it easily enabled them to do. This brutal assassination of General McCook aroused intense feeling throughout the country. The murdered commander was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, and his devoted

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soldiers and friends at the close of the war erected a monument to his memory in Cincinnati.

Major General Alexander McDowell McCook was born on a farm near New Lisbon, Ohio, April 22, 1831. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and graduated in the class of 1852. At the opening of the war he was promptly made Colonel of the First Ohio Regiment, which he led among the very earliest troops to the relief of the Capital, and commanded at the battle of Manassas. He was made Major General for distinguished services at the battle of Shiloh, and was placed in command of the Twentieth Army Corps, forming the right wing of the army of the Cumberland, with which he served during the campaigns of Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, and Chickamauga. General McCook subsequently commanded one of the trans-Mississippi departments. He was later Major General in the Regular Army, stationed at Denver, Colo. He is now on the retired list.

Daniel McCook, Jr., was born at Carrollton, July 22, 1834. On account of ill health due to overstudy, he went to Alabama, and graduated from the University at Florence. He came to Steubenville and entered the law office of Stanton & McCook, and, after admission to the bar, he went to Leavenworth,

Kas., where he entered into partnership with William T. Sherman and Thomas Ewing. When the war opened that office closed, and each of the partners soon became general officers.

Daniel McCook, Jr., was Captain of a local company of Steubenville, the Shields Guards, with which he volunteered, and as a part of the First Kansas Regiment served under General Lyon at Wilson's Creek. He next served as chief of staff of the First Division of the Army of the Ohio in the Shiloh campaign, and became Colonel of the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the spring of 1862. This regiment started out with a flag in which was the device, "McCook Avengers," referring to the murder of General Robert McCook, but as it was against the usages of war they had to give it up. He was assigned to the command of a brigade in General Sheridan's division, and as such continued to serve with the Army of the Cumberland.

He was selected by General Sherman to lead the assault on Kenesaw Mountain. After all arrangements for the assault had been made the brigade was formed in regiment front and four deep. Just before the assault Colonel McCook recited to his men in a perfectly calm manner the stanzas from Macaulay's "Horatius," in which occur these lines:





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" Then out spoke brave Horatius,  
 The captain of the gate :  
 To every man upon this earth  
 Death cometh soon or late.  
 And how can man die better  
 Than facing fearful odds,  
 For the ashes of his fathers  
 And the temples of his gods "

Then he gave the word of command and dashed forward. He had reached the top of the enemy's works and was encouraging his men to follow when he was riddled with minie balls and fell back wounded unto death. For his courage and gallantry in this assault he was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, an honor he did not live to enjoy, as he survived but a few days, and died July 21, 1864. He was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery.

Edwin Stanton McCook was born at Carrollton, Ohio, March 26, 1837. He was educated at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, but, preferring the other arm of the service, when the Civil War began he recruited a company and joined the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, of which John A. Logan was colonel. He served with his regiment at the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded. In his promo-

tions he succeeded General Logan and followed him in the command of regiment, brigade, and division throughout the Vicksburg and other campaigns under Grant, in the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns and in the march to the sea under Sherman. He was promoted to the rank of full Brigadier and Brevet Major General for his services in these campaigns. He was three times severely wounded but survived the war. While acting Governor of Dakota, in presiding over a public meeting September 11, 1873, he was shot and killed by a man who was not in sympathy with the object of the meeting. He was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Charles Morris McCook was born at Carrollton, November 13, 1843. He was a member of the Freshman class at Kenyon College when the war began, and, although less than eighteen years of age, volunteered as a private soldier in the Second Ohio Infantry for the three months' service. Secretary Stanton offered him a Lieutenant's commission in the Regular Army, but he preferred to serve as a volunteer. At the battle of Bull Run, July 25, 1861, he served with his regiment, but was covering the retreat of the shattered army. As he passed a field hospital he saw his father, who had volunteered as a nurse, at work among the wounded, and stopped to assist him, the regiment passing on. As

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This Bank receives the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Individuals on the most liberal terms consistent with safe and prudent banking.....

## INTEREST PAID

On Time Deposits and Savings Accounts.

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GEORGE B. HARVEY, Cashier,

LISBON,

OHIO.

young McCook started to rejoin his company, he was surrounded by an officer and several troopers of the famous Black Horse Cavalry, who demanded his surrender. His musket was loaded and he quickly disabled the officer and, as he was highly trained in the bayonet exercise, kept the other horse-men at bay. His father seeing the odds against the lad, called to him to surrender, to which he replied: "Father, I will never surrender to a rebel." A moment later he was shot down by one of the cavalrymen. His father removed his remains from the field and later they were interred in Spring Grove Cemetery.

John J. McCook was born at Carrollton, Ohio, May 25, 1845. He was a student at Kenyon College when the war began, and, after completing his freshman year, enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy on September 12, 1862, and was assigned to the staff of General Thomas L. Crittenden. He served in the campaigns of Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, and Chickamauga, with the Western armies, and in Grant's campaign with the Army of the Potomac from the wilderness to the crossing of the James River. He was commissioned a captain and aid-de-camp of United States volunteers for gallant services in action at Shady Grove, Va.,

where he was wounded. He was afterwards made Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for meritorious services in the same campaign. He is engaged in the practice of law in New York City. He is the legal adviser and active in the management of many large corporations. He is a trustee of Princeton



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

College. He has prosecuted the famous Briggs heresy case for the Presbyterian Church. He was offered several important positions under President

DR. JOHN N. CALHOUN,  
134 EAST WALNUT STREET, 'PHONE 100,  
LISBON, O.

McKinley.

*The John McCook Branch.* Dr. John McCook was born at Canonsburg, Pa., and educated at Jefferson College. He was a man of fine presence, genial nature and was a physician of unusual ability. His wife, who was born at Hartford, Conn., came of an old New England family, and was a woman of rare culture. She was remarkable for her gift of song and musical attainments and her fine intellect. Dr. McCook practiced medicine for many years at New Lisbon, and then he removed to Steubenville. He threw his whole influence to the Union cause and did much valuable unattached service during the war. He died October 11, 1865, while visiting his son, General Anson G. McCook, at Washington, D. C., and was buried at Steubenville beside his wife who preceded him just six months. During his life he was a very active member of the Presbyterian Church.

Major General Edward Moody McCook was born June 15, 1833, at New Lisbon, O. He went early to the Pike's Peak region to practice law. He represented that division in the Kansas Legislature before the division of the Territory. He was temporarily in Washington in the troubled era preceding the war, and by a daring feat as a volunteer secret agent for the Government won such

approbation that he was appointed into the Regular Army as a Lieutenant of Cavalry. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was appointed Major of the Second Indiana Cavalry, rose rapidly to the ranks of Colonel, Brigadier, and Major General, and after brilliant and effective service retired at the close of the war with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army. His most difficult and dangerous service, perhaps, was penetrating the enemy's lines by way of diversion previous to Sherman's march to the sea. He returned from this "forlorn hope," having inflicted great damage upon the enemy, defeated and captured a large number whom he was compelled to release, and retired in the face of Wood's entire army. He resigned from the Regular Army to accept the appointment of United States Minister to the Sandwich Islands. He was subsequently twice appointed Governor of Colorado Territory by President Grant.

Brigadier General Anson George McCook was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, October 10, 1835. He was educated in the schools of New Lisbon. He was one of the early gold hunters crossing the plains to California. He returned before the war, and began the study of law in the office of Stanton & McCook, at Steubenville. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he raised a company of volunteers and



**WILCOXON & BRINKER,  
CASH GROCERS.**

JEFFERSON AND WALNUT STS., LISBON, O.

was elected Captain. It was the first company to enter the service from Eastern Ohio. He was assigned to the Second Ohio and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. Upon the reorganization of troops he was appointed Major of the Second Ohio, and rose by death and resignation to the rank of Colonel. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek he commanded a brigade. He was in action in many of the principal battles of the West, including those of Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, etc. On the muster out of the Second Ohio, after three years' service, he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and ordered to Virginia, where he was assigned to command a brigade. He was brevetted a Brigadier General at the close of the war. After several years residence in Steubenville he removed to New York City, and was elected to Congress several terms, and was for years Secretary of the United States Senate.

Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., was born July 3, 1837 at New Lisbon, Ohio. He was a student in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., at the outbreak of the war. He had made an engagement to go West for his summer vacation. He stopped in Dewitt County, Illionis, and was active in raising troops until the battle of Bull Run,

when he enlisted as a private soldier, stumped the county to raise troops, and was mustered into the Forty-first Illinois Regiment as First Lieutenant. He was appointed chaplain of the regiment, and returned to Steubenville for ordination. He served less than a year, resigning with the intention of taking another position in the army, but, being convinced that he could serve his country best at home, he returned to the church at Clinton, Ill.

After years as pastor of one of the most influential churches (Presbyterian) in Philadelphia, he recently retired from the active ministry. He is the author of a number of ecclesiastical and theological works. He is best known as a naturalist. His studies of ants and spiders, on whose habits he has written several books and papers, have made his name known among naturalists of Europe and America. He is author of "The Latimers," a book based on pioneer life in Western Pennsylvania about the time of the Whisky Insurrection.

Commander Roderick Sheldon McCook, U. S. N., was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, March 10, 1839. He graduated at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1859, and his first service was off the Congo River, Africa, whence he was sent home with a prize crew in charge of a captured slaver. From 1861 to 1865 he took active part in aggressive opera-

## FOUR REASONS

why this store is becoming more and more conspicuous as a CLOTHING CENTER, and why our Sales are increasing DAILY.....

1st. The Public's absolute certainty of the goodness of everything we sell.

2nd. The large assortment and complete selections.



3rd. The time-tried satisfaction resulting from every individual transaction.

4th. Public's entire confidence that our prices are positively the lowest.

### IKE HANDELSMAN,

Largest Distributor of Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys.

(FORMERLY HANDELSMAN & BETTER.)

LISBON,

OHIO.

tions before Newbern, Wilmington, Charleston, Fort Fisher, and on the James River. At Newbern he bore an active and successful part in the battle on land. He offered himself and the services of his marines to the land force in moving a battery of guns from his vessel. With this battery he took a conspicuous part in the conflict, and had the honor of receiving the surrender of a Confederate regiment of infantry, probably the only surrender of this sort which occurred during the Civil War.

During his arduous service with monitors he seriously impaired his health. He was engaged in the operations on the James River, and also those ending in the surrender of Charleston. His last service was in lighthouse duty on the Ohio River. He retired from active service February 23, 1885, and was thrown from a buggy at Vineland, N. J., and died from his injuries. He is buried in the family plot at Steubenville.

Rev. Professor John James McCook was born February 4, 1843, at New Lisbon, Ohio. He served as Lieutenant in the First Virginia Volunteers during a short campaign in West Virginia, a regiment which was recruited almost exclusively from Ohio. There were so many volunteers from this State that its quota of regiments was immediately filled, and many of its citizens entered the

service of regiments from other States. He was at Kellysville, one of the earliest engagements of the war. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, began the study of medicine, but abandoned it to enter the Protestant Episcopal ministry. He is distinguished as a linguist, and is at present professor of modern languages in Trinity College, Hartford. Thus it will be seen the McCooks have won renown in their various stations in life after they laid down the accoutrements of warfare.

Nearly two-score years have glided into the past since the closing scenes of the great Rebellion. Many of the active participants in its thrilling history have answered the last roll call, and in a few brief years the last soldier of that grand army which fought so nobly to maintain and perpetuate the Union, will be mustered out. Today the silvered hair, the bent form, the trembling limbs of the survivors betoken that they will soon pass from among us, leaving behind them a record of fidelity to the right and an example for the emulation of the present and coming generations, an example which combines three great American virtues, Courage, Justice and Patriotism.

The medical profession in New Lisbon has always been graced by eminent practitioners and a brief notice of its earlier members should find a

# The History of Lisbon

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IS NOT COMPLETE without an account of FIRESTONE BROS. BANKERS, the leading Financial Institution of the County Seat, for the last quarter of a Century.

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The KEYNOTE of this FIRM is SAFETY. Its loans are safe investments, by reason of mortgage or collateral security. Its reserve is safely placed, with strong, carefully selected, correspondent Banks. Its Cash in hand is doubly safeguarded by a burglar proof safe, and insurance against burglary.

That the Public respects this care is evidenced by their Deposits, which are large and constantly growing. The Administrator, the Executor, the Assignee, the Farmer, the Merchant, the man of small or large savings, find here a reliable depository for their money. And here are also emptied the surplus funds of Hanover, Rogers, Elkton, Dungannon, Lucerne, Kensington and other small villages.

The PATRONS of this BANK are always treated with an unfailing courtesy and visitors during the CENTENNIAL will be especially welcome.....

---

Deposits respectfully solicited.

**FIRESTONE BROS. BANKERS.**

place here.

Dr. Horace Potter first visited New Lisbon in 1805, but did not permanently locate for the practice of his profession until two years later. He had a large practice, his ride covering a distance extending from twenty to forty miles in all directions. He continued in the faithful and untiring service



BEAVER TIN MILL.

of his patients for thirty-four years or more until his death in 1841. In addition to the arduous duties of his profession he filled the office of clerk of the Courts from 1813 until the August term, 1828, and was surgeon on the regimental staff in

the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Fourth Division Ohio Militia, besides being prominent in other public affairs.

Dr. John Thompson was perhaps the first permanently settled physician in New Lisbon. He came here in 1807, and served in a large field of professional duty as the contemporary of Dr. Potter and Dr. Springer. He served five consecutive terms — twelve years — 1825 to 1837, in Congress, as the representative of Columbiana County. His death occurred in 1852. Dr. Joseph Springer began the practice of medicine at New Lisbon in 1807 and discharged his professional duties with ability. He died in 1843. Dr. John D. Gloss, who had been a surgeon in the Prussian army, began practice in this place in 1810, and eventually removed to Stark County. Dr. George McCook began professional duty here as a physician in 1817. His practice became extensive, and his ability led to his appointment to a chair in the Baltimore, Md., Medical College, that of professor of the theory and practice of medicine. For his intelligent discharge of the duties of that position he was presented by one of the graduating classes with a golden lancet. About the year 1847 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he continued practice for many years. He died in New Lisbon in 1873.



1865.

**JOHN Q. ADAMS,  
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER**

And Dealer In  
Vehicles and Harness.

**REPAIR WORK.**

COR. BEAVER AND WASHINGTON STS., LISBON, OHIO.

1903.

Dr. John McCook, brother of Dr. George McCook, began practice here between the years 1827 and 1835, and continued until 1837, or thereabouts, when he removed to Steubenville. He died in 1865 in Washington, D. C.

Dr. George Stoughton, a relative of the McCooks, was in practice here and died here about the year 1835.

Dr. George S. Vallandigham began the practice of medicine here about the year 1836. After a few years he studied for and entered the ministry. He died at New Lisbon in or near the year 1873.

Dr. Leonard Hanna, the father of Hon. M. A. Hanna, practiced medicine here for nearly or quite fifteen years, beginning in 1836. He removed to Cleveland, where he remained until his death.

Dr. J. Green also settled in practice in New Lisbon about 1836, and continued, it is believed, about ten years.

Dr. B. W. Snodgrass was a physician here prior to 1840, but appears to have practiced but a short time.

Dr. Hiram T. Cleaver began practice here about 1840, and continued about five years. He was a student of Dr. Leonard Hanna.

Dr. W. J. Parker practiced in New Lisbon for

four or five years, beginning in 1849.

Dr. George McCook, Jr., began practice here in 1851 and continued until 1860.

Other members of high standing in that noble profession have been, or are now, engaged in practice here.

The widespread reputation of the elder Drs. McCook for skill and ability in their profession, attracted numerous students in medicine to New Lisbon.

Being the county seat of a large and important county with great natural advantages for the prosecution of agriculture, manufacture and trade, and with an ever increasing and busy population, New Lisbon has always had an eminently strong bar. The members of the legal fraternity residing here from the first settlement of the village, have been exceptionally well equipped in legal ability and literary attainments.

The first in the order of time of which there is any authentic record of resident attorneys comes Hon. Fisher A. Blocksom. He was born in Sussex County, Delaware, September 11, 1772, and commenced the study of law with a Mr. Finney, at Wilmington, Del., in 1802, remaining with him about one year, or until that gentleman removed to Philadelphia. He then pursued and finished his

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LISBON, OHIO.

law studies under a Mr. Broome, of Wilmington, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1805. The first vote he ever cast was in 1803. Coming toward the setting sun, through an almost unbroken wilderness, over the rugged mountains, through the pleasant valleys, beside and across the rushing rivers and gently flowing rivulets, charmed by the beautiful scenery, enlivened by the songs of the wild birds or annoyed by the cries of the wild beasts, with a nature and education which eminently fitted him to observe and enjoy all those beauties of nature which he saw and heard on this long and perilous trip to a new country, he came to New Lisbon in May, 1805, and seeing that the land was fair to look upon, he ended his journey and located in the place where he was destined and content to spend the remainder of his busy and honorable life. He was admitted to practice law in this county in 1805, and as a lawyer was active in practice up to 1852, when disliking the form of pleading inaugurated by the code system which took effect at that time, after a practice of nearly half a century under the common law form of pleading, and having accumulated a sufficient competence to supply all his wants for the remainder of his days, he retired from practice. Mr. Blocksom was prosecuting attorney of the county for several years between 1805 and

1834. He held the position of deputy postmaster in 1812, and attended to the duties of the office at this place for the postmaster who was in the army during that year. In 1814 he was appointed attorney for the Columbiana bank of New Lisbon. He was a member of the lower house of the general assembly from 1826 to 1828, inclusive, and was re-elected in 1831 to the same body, and served until 1833. He was the presidential elector of the Democratic party from this district in 1832, and cast the vote of his party for General Andrew Jackson. He was nominated for prosecuting attorney of the county in 1838, and by re-election held the office up to 1843. He was elected to the State Senate in 1847; and by re-election held that office up to 1852.

In 1806 Mr. Blocksom was appointed on the staff of Brigadier-general Robert Simison, who commanded the second brigade of the fourth division Ohio militia, which was organized May 8th of that year. In 1846 he was elected treasurer of the Agricultural Society of this county, and was at various times president of the village council. During the time that Mr. Blocksom was attorney for the bank, which was for a series of years, nearly one-half of the civil cases on the court dockets were those in which the bank was plaintiff in suits brought to

# HELMAN & WILLIAMS.

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C. C. HELMAN.

On April 21, 1902, we engaged in business at the corner of Walnut and Beaver Streets, and have been doing a very successful business ever since.....

The success of our efforts will be revealed to you in the following verses:

This is the store that's won renown,  
By always selling best in town;  
There you will find things pure and sweet,  
And every thing you wish to eat;  
Our motto is "TO PLEASE THE TRADE"  
And keep the reputation made.

So, step right in, you'll find things nice  
In quality as well as price;  
Or send your orders large or small,  
With best of goods we'll fill them all  
And send them flying o'er the roads.  
In quarts and pounds, or wagon loads.



G. S. WILLIAMS.

And when the children taste your store  
They'll smack their lips and cry for more,  
This comes from keeping best in stock,  
With prices on the bottom rock,  
Which will, to customers, bring cheer,  
In this our first "CENTENNIAL YEAR."

In grocery line we keep on hand  
The best and purest in the land,  
While from no other store in town  
Will we go "way back and sit down"  
But ever in the lead will be  
Through honest goods and courtesies.

Respectfully,

HELMAN & WILLIAMS, STAR GROCERS, LISBON, O.

recover loans made. In the first fifteen or sixteen years of his practice at the bar, in other than bank cases, the records of the court show that he was attorney on one side or the other, of nearly all the cases tried, and when attorneys of to-day know of the meager libraries of the early practitioners, they realize that more ingenuity and care was necessary in the lawyer then, to show the application of legal principles than to-day, when the courts have established these principles in decided cases, to which lawyers of to-day resort for authority. During a long and useful life Mr. Blocksom was an honest and honorable member of the church, of the bar, and of society. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and always took a great interest in church and educational work. A writer, a short time before the death of Mr. Blocksom, said, "We regard this venerable gentleman as one of the most remarkable men of his age, certainly one of the best preserved. We found him in his old time-worn office, with all the surroundings showing the hands of time, sitting in his old-fashioned chair reading in an old small print Bible, with an apparent calmness which to me was truly interesting to behold. Had I not known of his advanced age, I would not have taken him to be more than seventy-five years of age. He is of medium height and weight, and

of fine personal appearance and polished manners. His conversational powers are very fine, his memory, in fact all his faculties are still good, with an extraordinary fund of information, particularly as to his associates at the bar, such as Tappan and



DOORWAY OF BLOCKSOM HOMESTEAD.

Wright and Whittlesey, of Ohio; Wilkins, Johnson, Biddle and Ross, of Pennsylvania, and of his younger friends, Loomis, Metcalf, Stanton and others."



1871

## PIANOS!

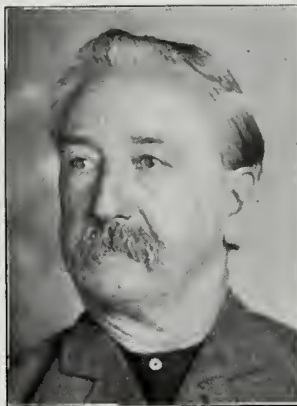
\$175

200

250

350

AND UPWARDS



1903

## ORGANS!

\$35

50

75

85

AND UPWARDS

I sell LOW for CASH, or on easy monthly payments. I recommend only good goods and warrant same, but if you want cheap, poor goods—such stuff as is advertised in all fake papers—and am sorry to say in some reputable papers, I will sell it to you, but will not guarantee it to last 24 hours.

Look around, get prices, then come and see me. My prices are marked on goods. One price to everybody. A ten-year-old child can buy from me at the same price as the sharpest man in America. I sell everything at a living cost over factory prices. I have no leaders.

I do not leave instruments or machines on trial. FIRST-CLASS dealers have quit that. The system always was a humbug, and customers paid for agents' loss of time.

**I sell the best of everything.** The best Sewing Machines. Every machine warranted for five years. Full instructions given. I keep the best Needles, Oil, Attachments, Etc., at LOWEST PRICES for first-class goods. Old machines repaired and put in order at reasonable prices. Don't buy a machine without first seeing me.

I do not have any second-hand, disease-infected, done over and made just as good as new city instruments to offer you at special prices. **Mine are all new, right from the factory.**

Send for catalogue and prices, or, better still, come and see for yourself. I have been in Lisbon in business since 1871. You are at liberty to judge my future dealings by what I have done in the past.

I am always at home on Saturdays, and will be pleased to have you call. No trouble to show goods, and you will not be importuned to buy against your will.

W. I. BROWN,

24 West Washington Street,

LISBON, OHIO.

Mr. Blocksom died in New Lisbon December 14, 1876, aged ninety-five years and three months.

Next in point of time of resident lawyers was Elderkin Potter, who was admitted to the bar in 1806, and for those very early days, had a very fair legal practice during the earlier part of his professional career. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1810, and was probably the second resident prosecuting attorney which the county had. In 1814, on the organization of the Columbiana bank of New Lisbon, he was made its cashier. In 1827 he was elected a member of the general assembly from Columbiana County. He then took great interest in whatever tended to increase the material interests of the town and county, and hence, was an early advocate of the Sandy and Beaver Canal enterprise, and, as has been already mentioned, in 1834, with his own hands, first broke the ground, and made a speech at the commencement of the construction of the canal.

In 1837 Mr. Potter was one of the building committee for the erection of the Presbyterian Church, which was destroyed a few years ago, another evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. In politics and religion he was firm and at times dictatorial.

John H. Reddick, in 1810, was admitted as an

attorney at the bar, and commenced the practice of law in New Lisbon. He remained here in active practice for four or five years. He is said to have been a man of violent temper. In 1812 he acted as attorney for several parties in this county to procure the release on habeas corpus of their sons from military service, who under age, had volunteered and entered the service under Captain Rowland to fight in the war of 1812. Captain Rowland hearing that writs of habeas corpus had been issued, to prevent their service on him at once broke camp and marched out of the county with his men formed in a hollow square, himself inside. When outside of the county the sheriff and his deputies refused to further pursue Captain Rowland with their writs, but Mr. Reddick followed the company to Cleveland, and only left there on a threat of arrest by the military authorities. He is said to have met a violent death in Smithfield, Jefferson County, the date of which is unknown.

In the issue of the Ohio Patriot of September 11, 1819, the following professional card is found:

CYRUS W. HART,

Attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery (and late preacher of natural religion). Having within these few days past been regularly ad-

**GROCERIES!**

ALL KINDS AND

**ALWAYS FRESH!**

Fruit and Vegetables in their season. We  
are located on the southeast corner of the  
Public Square and solicit a trial order.

PHONE 486

**KNAUB & FISHER.**



**DR. JOHN F. STEELE**

**DENTAL SURGEON**

**SOUTH MARKET ST.,**

**LISBON, OHIO.**

done in the courts, he had a good practice when not engaged in official duties. Socially Mr. Russell was pleasant and genial, and no one more enjoyed to while away an hour with his associates. In politics Mr. Russell was a Whig, and the great commoner



WATER WORKS PUMP STATION.

of Kentucky had no warmer friend or more ardent admirer than was to be found in Mr. Russell.

John Laird was in active practice as a lawyer from 1820 to 1824, the time of his death. Nothing is definitely known of the amount of his practice beyond a few cases during that time in which his name appears on the records of the courts. He was a Democrat in politics, and is reported to have been a bitter partisan. He served the county in the state senate in 1823-4, and was a member of several important committees in that body, and measured his actions by what he imagined General Jackson would have done if placed in a similar situation.

De Lorma Brooks came here from Vermont, was admitted an attorney of our courts in the September term 1824, and during his earlier years of professional life, had a fair share of the law practice. In politics he was an active worker and partisan. He was elected to the convention of Federalists, held at Columbus December 28, 1827, to favor the nomination of John Quincy Adams for the presidency. He was elected to and held the office of county auditor from 1829 to 1832, inclusive. He held the office of township clerk of this (Center) township, from 1832 to 1837. In 1838-9 he was secretary of the old Columbiana County Mutual Insurance Co., and labored hard to make that company strong and efficient.

Next in order among the prominent attorneys is



## TIME IS MONEY!

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You save both if YOU buy  
your Summer Footwear of  
the most reliable SHOE  
DEALER in the City....

**E. M. WELCH.**

**19 S. Market St.**

**One Door South H. V.  
 George's Drug Store**

**LISBON, OHIO.**

Andrew W. Loomis, who opened a law office in New Lisbon in 1825, and at once took a high rank as a lawyer, and besides his practice in this county he was extensively engaged in the trial of important cases in adjoining counties; and as early as 1832, he was associated in defending Ira West Gardner, at Warren. Gardner was tried for the murder of Maria Buel, and the case at the time was regarded as one of the most atrocious and sensational of any that up to that time had taken place in Ohio. He was the leading counsel for the defense in prosecution of Morton in 1829 for the murder of Holman in this county, and the fact that Loomis was retained for the defense shows the estimation in which he was held as a lawyer. He was prosecuting attorney of this county, closing his official term in 1834, the exact date of his election is not recorded. He was a delegate to the Whig or Federalist convention at Columbus, Ohio, December 28, 1827, to favor the nomination of John Quincy Adams to the presidency. In 1835 he was elected president of the Columbiana bank of New Lisbon. Mr. Loomis was elected to Congress in 1836 and served one session in that body, covering a portion of the year following, when, disliking the duties, he resigned his seat in that body. Desiring a larger sphere for the practice of his profession he removed to Pittsburg, Pa.,

in 1840, when he at once took high rank in the state of his adoption.

And such was his standing as an orator that he was elected to deliver an oration on the one hundredth anniversary of Braddock's defeat, November 25, 1858. This was the great event in the history of western Pennsylvania, and the centennial address was printed in book form, and at the time was sought for and read in all sections of the United States. Mr. Loomis acquired a fair competence from his professional labors. He was a man of fine social qualities. Though urbane, yet sometimes he was severe in denunciation in political and professional duties.

Charles D. Coffin established himself in the law at New Lisbon about the same time with Loomis. He was regarded as a hard student in his profession. The first office held by him was that of clerk of courts from 1828 to 1835; he was also president of the village council in 1831 and 1832. In 1837 he was elected by the Whigs to Congress to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Loomis. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati. There he at once took such a standing at the bar, that he was soon elevated to the bench, and it is said of him that he filled that position to the entire acceptance of the bar of that city, and when it is remem-



### THE FIRM OF TICE & HARDY.

In the year 1897, A. J. Tice started in the meat business, in Lisbon. Within three years his business had grown to be such a mammoth affair that he thought it advisable to take in a partner, therefore, in 1900, Mr. Edward Hardy entered into partnership with Mr. A. J. Tice, making the firm name of Tice & Hardy. Within one year from that time they branched out still further and purchased a large ice plant, and at the present time they are leaders in every line of their business, which takes in the meat business, the ice business, refrigerator and ice cream freezers.

Yours truly,

TICE & HARDY.

bered, in so large a manufacturing and mercantile city, the subject matters of litigation must be so varied and numerous, and whose practicing lawyers are the most learned and versatile in the state, such a commendation from its bar is no slight compliment. Mr. Coffin was eminently pleasant and agreeable in all his relations with his fellow men.

A. L. Brewer came to New Lisbon from Connecticut in the year 1826, and at once took a fair rank in the bar of this county. In 1829 he was elected village recorder; during the same year he was junior counsel in the defense of Morton for the murder of Holman in Goshen township. He was president of the Columbiana County Agricultural Society at about the time it commenced to hold its exhibitions on its present grounds. From 1852 to 1854 he was the president and legal adviser of the Columbiana County Mutual Insurance Company. In 1860 and 1862 Mr. Brewer was a member of the state senate and assisted in the then new and arduous legislation which devolved upon the state at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he was commissioned paymaster in the service of the United States, and not his life by the blowing up of the steamer Sultana on the Mississippi, April 27, 1865, on which he was. About the time that Brewer came to this place, also came William D. Ewing

from Washington County, Pa., and remained up to 1840, when he removed to Pittsburg, Pa. No record is found of any official position held by Mr. Ewing, though as a member of the bar, he seemed to have had his full share of practice, and is reported to have been an excellent advocate, a department of a lawyer's duties in which he delighted. In politics he was a Whig, though it is charged he changed sides to get the postmastership under Jackson.

Dorsey B. Pentecost was admitted to practice law in September, 1826, and opened an office here in 1827. He is not reported to have had a very large practice. It is not known that he held any office except that on the organization of the Columbiana County Mutual Insurance Company, in 1837, he was elected its first secretary. He died in this place. He came to this county from Washington County, Pa. In 1829 Isaac Stetson was practicing law here. Of his merit and legal standing nothing is disclosed by records relative to his professional standing. He is reported to have moved further west in 1832. At about the same time with Stetson, an attorney named Loyd was in practice in this place, and is said to have been a good lawyer, but he soon removed to Cleveland and from there was elected a member of the state house of representatives. Nothing further is known of him. From 1830 to

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LISBON,

OHIO.

1839 E. T. Merrick was a practicing lawyer at this place. He is reported to have been a young man of brilliant attainments. At the last date named he moved to Louisiana, where he was subsequently raised to the supreme bench of the state, and gave to the decisions of that tribunal their deserved high authority throughout the United States in matters of mercantile law; and when we remember the peculiarities of the law of that state, we recognize the standing of her judges.

Among the other lawyers who once were members of the New Lisbon bar were D. E. Harbaugh, who practiced here from about 1828 until his removal to Detroit, about 1834, where he became a judge. Charles M. Aten located here as a lawyer in November, 1828, and represented this county in the state senate from 1841 to 1846. William W. McKaig, who practiced here between 1833 to 1839 and served in the state senate in 1834-5, went to Missouri about 1839. David Small was admitted to the bar in 1838, but died soon after he began practice. James L. Vallandigham and James Mason became attorneys here in 1839, and it is said of them that at the examination for admission to the bar the former ranked remarkably high, while the latter barely passed, but after a few years of unsuccessful attempts at practicing law Mr. Vallandigham de-

cided that the law was not his forte and abandoned that profession in 1843 for theology, and became a prominent minister in Delaware, where he still resides; while Mr. Mason, who removed to Cleveland in 1852, became one of the foremost lawyers of that city. R. Vannatta became a lawyer here about 1839 and Alexander Curtis came probably in the same year and was a partner of Theodore Umbstaetter until his death in 1840. Mr. Umbstaetter then formed a partnership with Edwin M. Stanton, who afterward became the great war secretary of the United States during the Rebellion. Mr. Umbstaetter removed to Pittsburg about 1850, having served as prosecuting attorney of this county from 1844 to 1849, inclusive. Joseph M. Vance settled at New Lisbon about 1840 and practiced until 1855. He died in 1871. A short time before 1840 Thomas J. Morgan practiced law here and subsequently went to Brazil in some official position under the United States government. John Clarke was admitted to the bar in 1835 and in 1840 began the practice in New Lisbon. He filled the office of prosecuting attorney from 1850 to 1853, inclusive, and was appointed judge of common pleas court in 1855 and continued on the bench until the appointment and qualification of his successor, Judge Lyman W. Potter. Clement L. Vallandigham be-



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'PHONE 96,

LISBON, OHIO.

came an attorney in 1842 and represented this county in the legislature in 1845-7. He removed to Dayton in August, 1847, where he became prominent as a Democratic politician. He died June 17, 1871. His brother, John L. H. Vallandigham, became a lawyer at New Lisbon, but removed to Hanover. James B. Blocksom, a native of New Lisbon, practiced here as an attorney about 1845, but soon after located in Canfield. From about 1845, for terms varying from three to fifteen years, the following were members of the New Lisbon bar: E. J. Estep, John E. Clark, James Summers, John Watt, James H. Reeves, Samuel W. Orr, Moses D. Stallcup, William K. Upham, Jabez Beaumont, John M. Gillman, R. D. Hartshorn, Lyman W. Potter, John W. McCord, John Reed, and Seth L. Wadsworth. E. J. Estep removed to Cleveland and became one of the prominent attorneys of that city; Samuel W. Orr became a resident of Missouri; John M. Gillman removed to St. Paul; Lyman W. Potter became judge of common pleas court in this district in 1857; and Seth L. Wadsworth served as prosecuting attorney of Columbiana County from 1856 to 1859 and again in 1864.

Without any disparagement to the other lawyers above named, it may be said that William K. Upham was one of the most brilliant and able men of

that time at the bar of Columbiana County. Eloquent in speech, fertile in resources, well educated in the law, of a genial nature and pleasing address, he was one of the most dangerous adversaries in the trial of a law suit at that time practicing in the county.

Among the many able lawyers of a later date who were practitioners of this place, should be mentioned Hon. J. H. Wallace, who began practicing here in 1849; Simon Wisden, who began in 1850, James L. Smith in 1851; W. A. Nichols in 1862; and W. J. Jordan in 1870. "Major" Wallace, as he was familiarly known, was a polished gentleman of the old school, and by his friendly yet dignified manner, made many friends and drew a large clientage around him. He was prosecuting attorney of the county in 1854-5, was appointed common pleas judge in 1885, was a candidate for Congress in 1882 against William McKinley, and after a long contest was declared elected about the close of the term. He died here in 1892. Simon Wisden was a man of positive ideas, a well read lawyer and eloquent advocate. He was prosecuting attorney of the county in 1860-3, and was probate judge from 1873 to 1879, inclusive. He died here in 1890. James L. Smith was a nervous, energetic, industrious lawyer, of no mean ability, and commanding a

**In 1803,**

our fathers were satisfied with a  
"Tallow Dip."

---

**In 1903,**

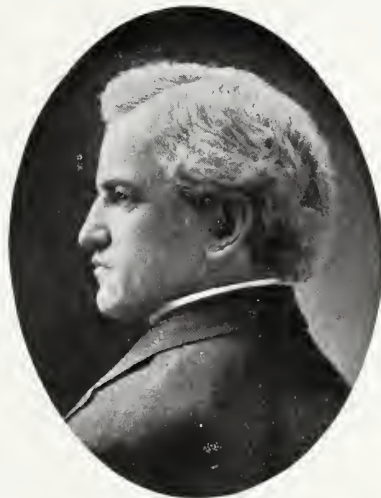
Lisbon is the best lighted town in the  
County. The Churches, Court House,  
City Buidings and the best residences,  
are lighted with Electric Lights, fur-  
nished by the

**New Lisbon Gas Company.**

good practice. He served as prosecuting attorney of the county in 1865 to 1868, inclusive. William Alpheus Nichols was born of Quaker parentage, and the mild equable temperament attributed to the Quakers was a prominent characteristic of Mr. Nichols. Coming to the bar in this county in his early manhood, he spent all of the years of his busy, professional life here, known and thoroughly respected by every one, and regarded among his fellow practitioners as possessing one of the best legal minds at the bar of the county. He was prosecuting attorney from 1869 to 1872, inclusive, and was elected judge of the common pleas court in 1885, and continued in that office until the date of his death, April 16, 1893. As prosecuting attorney he was faithful and honorable in the discharge of his duties, and as a judge his decisions were remarkable for their clearness, logical reasoning, and perfect application of the principles of law. William J. Jordan who had served his country during the trying hours of the civil war as a commanding officer of the gallant One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, returned from his services in the field to receive office from his fellow citizens by his election to the office of clerk of courts in 1866, and served in that capacity until 1869, after which he was engaged in the practice of law until February

25, 1886, the date of his death. He was a safe counselor and firm friend and a painstaking lawyer.

Hon. John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, has been selected by the committee as representing the best traditions of the past with promise of the future and



HON. JOHN H. CLARKE.

indicating that the soil which produced the McKinleys, Hannas, McCooks and Garretsons is not exhausted—that in the vein and lode which has produced some of the best metal in character and



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brains in the past there yet remain fine nuggets and specimens of quartz — that this Bonanza mine is not worked out. Considerably short of the meridian of life and in the full strength of his powers Mr. Clarke occupies a position in the front rank of his profession among those devoted to its most important and weighty issues. It is a trite saying that the law is a jealous mistress. The position he has attained among the leading figures of the profession shows that he has not been neglectful of this, his Liege Lady. A student by instinct and training he has delved deeply along the lines of general literature and scientific research and become a ripe scholar.

Mr. Clarke was born in New Lisbon on the 18th day of September, 1857, after the Sandy and Beaver Canal had collapsed and the knell of the old town's commercial importance seemed to have sounded. His friends of those days recall a rather delicate boy fishing and hunting along the fine stone locks, yet intact, of that extended ruin, and among the beautiful valleys and wooded hills surrounding Lisbon which created the famed charm and beauty of its environment. In the air and sun he developed the store of strength and endurance which has since carried him through the intense application of his

studies and the strain of his important trials.

He was also captain and nitcher of a base-ball club during the days when enthusiasm for the national game was at white heat, sending in curved balls which were mysterious to the batter and established a reputation for him as master of an occult science.

His father, the late Judge John Clarke, an important member of the bar from the 'forties to the early 'eighties, was a student of general literature, as well as of law, and a man of much refinement of character. He was appointed Judge of the court of common pleas on October 17, 1855, and filled that office until the appointment and qualification of Judge Lyman Potter as his successor.

Having absorbed the learning of our schools Mr. Clarke entered Western Reserve College in 1873. That institution was then at the height of its achievement. Its rolls contained the names of men who have since achieved distinction in many lines of effort. From our own county David Carey, one of the brainiest men she has produced, had just graduated with distinction and with high hopes from his Alma Mater destined not to be disappointed. After a brief dalliance with law and a display of remarkable oratorical equipment he entered upon his career of journalism. His brother, James R. Carey, a

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LISBON, OHIO.

leader of the younger bar of this and adjoining counties, was a senior classmate of Mr. Clarke's. The Lisbon boy graduated with honors in the class of 1877, having taken special rank in oratory and represented his college in oratorical contests. He at once began the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Columbus in October, 1878. For a year or two he practiced in Lisbon in partnership with Mr. John McVicker; then, having purchased the Youngstown Vindicator, a weekly newspaper, removed to that city and assumed the political editorship thereof in conjunction with his law practice. Mahoning County, then as now, contained some of the brightest practitioners of Ohio, and his schooling there was of the best. He soon retired from his newspaper duties and, after a partnership with Judge L. D. Thoman, which was terminated upon the Judge's appointment as United States Civil Service Commissioner in 1882, and a comparatively brief co-partnership with Monroe W. Johnson, formed, in February, 1886, a partnership with Mr. C. D. Hine, a solid and leading practitioner largely employed in railroad and corporation practice. The opportunities of the firm's junior member now broadened rapidly and were energetically embraced, the practice of the firm being among the largest at that important center involving a wide clientele and issues of impor-

tance, frequently involving fortunes in amount.

From taste and equipment Mr. Clarke has been the trial lawyer largely of the firms with which he has been connected. He attracted the attention of leading lawyers in the cities who had secured the highest prizes of the profession in railway and other corporation practice, and in 1867 was offered and accepted a partnership with Judge Williamson and Mr. W. E. Cushing, of Cleveland, under the firm name of Williamson, Cushing & Clarke. The firm was one of the best established and of the highest standing of the Forest City, its ability being recognized broadly among men in the higher keys and reaches of the profession.

In 1899 Judge Williamson was appointed general counsel for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and removed to New York City, and Mr. Clarke was appointed general solicitor for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company and acted with his firm as one of the general attorneys for the Erie Railroad Company west of New York. He has charge of the Pullman Company's business in northern Ohio and receives frequent retainers from other railway companies and large corporations in important litigation.

By taste and habit Mr. Clarke is a student. Such leisure as he can tear out of a busy profes-



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**R. H. Wallace,**

A. G. P. A., Erie R. R.  
 Cleveland, O.

**W. D. Alexander,**

Agent, Erie R. R.,  
 Lisbon, O.

sional life is largely spent in his library. He has expended both time and money in establishing and extending the equipment of public libraries. Some of the fruits of his interest in these lines have developed into a number of lectures upon literary subjects which he delivers to fortunate audiences occasionally for educational and charitable purposes. His "Some Clowns and Fools of Shakespeare," "Shakesneare the Man" and "James Russell Lowell and Liberty" have delighted some of the largest audiences and ranked with the best talent in city courses.

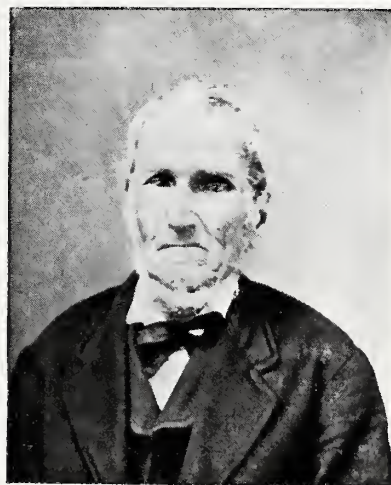
He stands in the front line of the political orators of his party. His eloquence upon the stump charms political friend and foe and he never fails of pleasing. His party friends have repeatedly insisted upon making him their candidate for Congress at favorable moments. He has been enthusiastically urged to accept his party's nomination for governor, but has declined political honors with a firmness which could not be shaken.

He is a strong friend and a hard fighter.

The older members of the bar will recall the memory of one, who, while not a member of the profession, mingled with them in his duties as an attache of the court house and whose quaint expressions, clothed in broken English, furnished entertainment

and amusement to all who were called to the court house on business or pleasure.

The features of Captain Ferdinand F. Beck were familiar to all old Lisboners. Few of the boys now grown gray but have whistled at or otherwise aroused the irascible little German and fled from his wildly flourished cane amid the anathemas



CAPTAIN BECK.

hurled after them. Very few, indeed, of them but have danced just outside his reach and been the subjects of a shaken forefinger and designated as





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"snakes in the grass." Captain Beck was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1800, and came to New Lisbon when a young man. He rang the bell in the steeple of the old court house for more than two score years. He may not have been equal to the Swiss bell-ringers nor an artist in chimes equal to those of the Canterbury Cathedral, but surely no more unique or original genius ever pulled a bell rope. For scores of years at nine o'clock every evening the bell in the steep-coned tower pealed forth under the Captain's manipulations with greater regularity than the sun rose and set. And in theory at least, every one retired thereupon. In fact most of our citizens began preparations for repose before the bell ceased pealing. Had not the bell rung and the Captain issued his orders! Weird stories are told by the oldest inhabitants of a time way back in the grav when the Captain was on duty at night as watchman and of the repose of the sleeping village being disturbed by the hourly shout of the watchman with such marvelous happenings — as "twelve o'clock! and the moon shined out twice."

For several generations Captain Beck tolled the bell in the old court house as each solemn funeral cortege wended its way from the church, or residence of the deceased, to the cemetery. These

burials were in charge of the veteran undertaker, Erastus Eells, who during the fifty years of his experience as undertaker here officiated at more than five thousand funerals. He took great pride in his profession, performed its solemn duties with dignity and impressment and was the Nestor of his calling of the shroud and coffin of all the region round about. He was full of ghostly stories of his experiences, especially as to the alarms of the timid and superstitious in reference to his calling. He was a man of principle and character and had the respect of our people. The reference to Mr. Eells would probably have been more appropriately placed at the close of the sketch of the medical profession hereinbefore written.

Among the families of character and brains whose records stand out as landmarks are the Garretsons. George Garretson being one of the foremost business men of the village in the 'thirties and 'forties. They were of Quaker stock, strong anti-slavery people, and of exceptional courage and capacity. The late Hiram Garretson became one of the leading business men of Cleveland. Of splendid personal appearance, when representing this country at the Vienna Exposition he accompanied the crowned heads of Europe at a special inspection thereof before the doors were thrown open to the public gen-

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erally. The London Times in describing this royal pageant said that the American Commissioner was the most kingly looking man in the procession. His son, General George Garretson, of Cleveland, graduated at West Point Military Academy with distinction. He thereafter retired, preferring a business career to military life in time of peace. At the breaking out of the Spanish war he tendered his services to President McKinley, which were promptly accepted, he being appointed Major-General. He served with courage and high capacity during the most difficult days of the struggle in Cuba and then again retired from military to a business life. His success has been marked and he stands high in the business world and with a military record most honorable, which puts him in accord with the highest traditions of the service.

The family name of Graham claims the distinction of being classed among the very early settlers of Lisbon. The first pioneer of this name was George Graham, who was born in County Downs in the north of Ireland, and who was of that sturdy Scotch-Irish race, the infusion of whose energy and indomitable spirit in the commingled blood of the new race of Americans, contributed so much to the building up of a strong, self-reliant, and independent national character.


Mr. Graham migrated from the city of New York and located in Lisbon in the year 1807. His wife and infant son, two years of age, followed the next year, traveling by canal and stage coach, the final journey from Beaver, Pa., to New Lisbon being made on horseback. Mrs. Graham carried her babe, an embryo preacher, who was thus early introduced to a method of travel very much in vogue among the preachers of the early part of the century, who with rifle, ax and saddle-bags peregrinated among their spiritual flocks. Mr. Graham engaged in general merchandising. He reared a family of four sons and two daughters, one of whom, George, a retired merchant, is still living in Terre Haute, Ind. Another son, the Rev. John B. Graham, whose early adventure on horseback has been referred to, was for many years connected with the American Bible Society and pastor of several Presbyterian churches, died in Lisbon in 1890. Two other sons, James and Albert, both deceased, were physicians. The former was professor of Theory and Practice in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. The latter was a successful practitioner for many years in Lisbon and a man of brilliant mental endowment. The third generation of the Graham family are represented by Wm. T. Graham, president of the American Tin Plate Co., who re-

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Lisbon, Ohio.

sides in New York city; Rev. Joseph P. Graham, missionary to India; John J. Graham, of the Beaver plant of the American Tin Plate Co., located at Lisbon; Carrie L. Graham, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and Dr. Frank Graham, of Lisbon, Ohio.

One of the leaders of the early band of abolitionists of the community was John Frost, very ec-



JOHN FROST.

centric, but ever courageous and unswerving in his convictions. He was born in Fayette County, Pa.,

in 1806, and located in Lisbon when a young man. He vied with the strongest in physical prowess and frequently cut a hole through the ice of Little Beaver Creek that he might take a morning plunge.

Mr. Frost was of Scotch-Irish Covenanter stock and inherently opposed the doctrine that the black man, though made in the image and likeness of God, should be bought and sold as a chattel in the market place.

John K. Snodgrass, James Thompson, Erastus Eells, Enoch Harper, John Frost, Jacob Janney, Dr. Leonard Hanna and others made Lisbon one of the important stations in the "underground railway." It is recounted that Dr. Joseph Garretson, a man of wealth and distinguished bearing, seeing a slave poorly clad, in winter, fleeing from his master through the streets of the village, removed his Prince Albert coat, gave it to the negro and bade him god-speed toward the North Star of Liberty.

Mr. Frost established "The Aurora" in 1832, a newspaper devoted to the abolition cause and the promotion of temperance. It was vigorously edited and did much to mould the sentiment of the community until 1856, when its publication was suspended. "The Aurora" was published in a small circular building on West Walnut Street, built round as the editor said "so that the devil could not cor-





DR. EDWIN W. YOST,  
DENTIST.  
LISBON, OHIO.

ner him."

Mr. Frost lived to see liberty the watch-word of the nation and "the fanatics" of the 'forties the heroes of post-bellum days. He died poor in money but rich in honor on the 15th day of January, 1885.

Among other families of note who have had their residence in this place were the ancestors of Ohio's illustrious son and mourned martyr, President William McKinley. The grandparents of the President were married in New Lisbon at an early date, in the old Vallandigham homestead on West Walnut Street. The grandfather, James McKinley, was one of the pioneers in the iron manufacturing interests of the county, being connected as early as 1816 with the Rebecca furnace, which was erected by Gideon Hughes in 1808, of which mention has been made before in this history. The grandson who became President of the United States was probably never a bona fide resident of New Lisbon. His parents resided at one time in the old stone house which has been occupied for many years by Edward Broughton, near the site of the old furnace a short distance northwest of the village. One of the President's relatives was an early school teacher in the village and other relatives now reside here. During all of his political career, the President was wont to make frequent visits to New Lisbon, where

he had an abundance of warm personal friends, who were very enthusiastic in his behalf in every political campaign in which he was a candidate.

In his first campaign for Congress in 1876, he enlisted many friends in his behalf at this place who never wavered in their fealty to him during all his public life. Each successive campaign brought to the front his old friends, whose enthusiastic efforts in his behalf induced many new ones to enroll themselves under his banner. At every visit he made to this place he was received with cordial greeting, and in no other community in the entire country was his untimely death more sincerely mourned than at Lisbon. Among the old records are found several transfers of real estate made by his ancestors and our citizens point with pride to every local spot which has been connected with himself or his family.

The most notable figure to-day of all the natives of New Lisbon who have achieved distinction, is the Hon. Marcus Alonzo Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio. The Hanna family traces their origin back to the thirteenth century when Patrick Hannay, a resident of the southwest coast of Scotland, built and occupied a castle since known as "Castle Sorby." Many members of the family became prominent in affairs in Scotland, Ireland, and England in the centuries gone by, and in 1764 when

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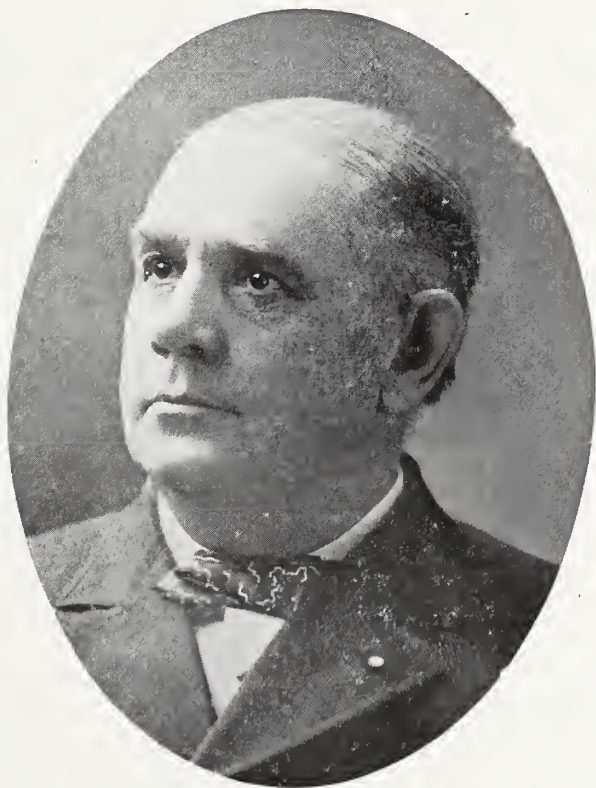
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Benjamin Franklin returned from England, where he had been to enter the protest of the American colonies against the infamous Stamp Act, Thomas Hanna, the great-great-grandfather of Hon. M. A. Hanna, sailed for the New World, enticed by the glowing descriptions given of this country by Benjamin Franklin, and rumor says that he sailed in the same vessel by which Franklin returned, and arrived in Philadelphia in the fall. Following the example of many Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who had preceded him, he at once pushed out into the wilds, and settled in southern Pennsylvania, where he found quite a number of his countrymen. About a year after his arrival in this country he died, leaving two sons, Robert and Thomas. According to the custom of that day, they were both bound out until of age, and Robert became a member of a family belonging to the Society of Friends, who taught him the art and mystery of farming and also the trade of tailor. He met with that band of patriots known as the "Provincial Committee," which assembled in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia in July, 1774, and there passed those famous "Instructions" which demanded that the Pennsylvania assembly should appoint delegates to the First Continental Congress. These "instructions" were complied with by the assembly the next day after they were pre-

sented, and thus was begun the movement which culminated in the Declaration of Independence. Having married in southern Pennsylvania, he removed to Virginia, where he and John Lynch laid out the town of Lynchburg and he continued to reside there during the Revolutionary War, taking no part in the war, however on account of his religious convictions. In 1801 he, with his wife and nine children, the second of whom was Benjamin, the grandfather of Senator Hanna, who was born at Lynchburg June 14, 1779, came in the old-fashioned "Conestoga" wagons from Lynchburg and crossed the Ohio River at Smith's Ferry. Then pushing their way through the unbroken wilderness finally located in section 10 of Fairfield Township, this county. Robert Hanna was evidently something of a politician himself, as he was chairman of the first election for township officers held in Fairfield Township, April 1, 1805. He was at that time elected township trustee and his son, Benjamin, was elected township clerk and treasurer, and the Hannas continued to hold some office in the township about every year up to 1810 or 1812. Some time prior to that date, Robert Hanna became interested in some land in Middletown Township and erected one of the early taverns at the cross-roads where the village of Clarkson is now located. On

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HON. MARCUS A. HANNA.



F. M. WILLIARD.

1885.-1903.

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Lisbon, Ohio.

February 19, 1816, he planted the original town of Clarkson. His son, Benjamin, was married to Rachael Dixson on December 16, 1803, according to the Friends ceremony, and this was probably the first event of the kind celebrated in Fairfield Township. At the date of his marriage, Benjamin had located on the land now known as the Poulton farm, immediately south of the present village of Columbiana, and he made that his home until 1810 when he purchased a quarter section east of Columbiana village and upon which the Columbiana Cemetery is now located. Having sold his land at Columbiana, he went to Salem in 1812, where he conducted a company store established by a number of Friends. After managing the company store with great success for a period of two years, he concluded to leave Salem, and purchased a farm near New Lisbon. At New Lisbon he opened and conducted a store of his own until the rage for canal building struck the State and he was made President of the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company, a position which he filled for twenty-five years, besides being a foremost citizen in all that pertained to the progress and improvement of the village. Leonard Hanna, son of Benjamin Hanna, and father of the Senator, was born at Columbiana March 4, 1806, attended the common schools at New Lisbon and then went

to college where he prepared himself for the study of medicine. He was engaged for a number of years in the practice of his profession in New Lisbon and the surrounding country. He was a man of fine presence and of high ability, an orator of the first order, the pioneers yet love to tell of his prowess in the anti-slavery and temperance causes. With the shrewdness inherited from his Scotch ancestors, he soon saw great possibilities for commercial enterprise in the City of Cleveland. Having disposed of his share in the New Lisbon store, he removed to Cleveland with his family in 1852. There he soon became a member of the wholesale grocery and forwarding house of Hanna, Garretson & Co. After ten years of prosperity as a Cleveland merchant, he died in 1862, honored and respected by all who knew him. Dr. Leonard Hanna's wife was a daughter of Porter and Rhoda Converse, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. She was born in Vermont and after her removal to Cleveland, in 1852, remained there until her death a few years ago; enjoying a good old age, daily visited by friends with whom she had been engaged in religious and charitable work for many years. Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon September 24, 1837, the second in age of seven children; Helen Gertrude, Marcus Alonzo, Howard Melville, Salome Maria,



**There are others, but  
NONE  
that can fit up  
YOUR  
bath room, better or cheaper than  
BRIGGS & MORROW  
Steam, Hot Water  
and  
Warm Air Heating.  
Plumbing, Tinning and General  
Job Work.  
Gas Fitting and Fixtures.  
LISBON, OHIO.**

Seville Samantha, Leonard Coulton, and Lillian Converse. He attended the public schools in the village of New Lisbon when presided over by that pioneer teacher, David Anderson, of honored memory. At the age of 15 years, he went with his father to Cleveland and attended the public schools in that city, where he prepared himself for a course at the Western Reserve College and spent a year there in scientific study. In 1857 he went into his father's wholesale grocery store, which was doing an extensive business in the Lake Superior trade. The entire management of the affairs of the concern soon devolved upon him, and after the death of his father he settled the estate, and managed all the affairs of the house. During the Civil War he served four months in Washington. In 1864 he married Miss C. Augusta Rhodes, daughter of Mr. Daniel P. Rhodes, one of the pioneer citizens and business men of Cleveland. At Mr. Rhodes' death, the firm of Rhodes & Co. was succeeded by M. A. Hanna & Co., dealers in coal, iron ore, and pig iron.

In this business which furnished employment to several thousand men, began the extensive relations of Mr. Hanna as a capitalist and employer of labor, with the workingmen, and the development of new ideas as to the proper attitude of each to the other. Observing that misunderstandings were constantly

arising between employer and employed, Mr. Hanna set about investigation to find a remedy for the differences existing where, in his opinion, they should not exist, and his careful observation and patient, diligent revolving of the momentous question in his own mind resulted in the formation of what is known as the National Civic Federation, an organization started four or five years ago in the city of Chicago. The object of the association, as Mr. Hanna has expressed it, was to bring together men of experience and ability to discuss economic questions. To quote his own words, "It is no new theory to me — no new idea of yesterday or of a year ago. It is the result of thirty years experience in dealing with this question of labor — dealing with it under all conditions and emergencies and embarrassments which crowd the busy life of those who conduct the industries of our country." Prior to the great National political campaign of 1896, Mr. Hanna was comparatively unknown outside of the realms of trade and commerce. The knowledge that the world at large then had of him was that he was a shrewd, honest, careful and brainy Captain of Industry, engaged in large business enterprises which required the investment of much capital, the employment of an army of labor and the watchful far-seeing eye of the thoroughly intelligent business

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NACE PHARMACY.

---

In the year 1848, H. H. GREGG and G. S. NACE opened a Drug Store on South Market Street, in the room now occupied by Rosenthal Bros. H. H. Gregg in 1866 sold his interest to G. S. Nace, who took the present owner in as a clerk.

---

After working for nine years as a clerk, M. T. NACE bought the store from his employer.....

---

M. T. NACE is still serving the Public as a dispenser of Drugs.

---

North Market Street.

LISBON, OHIO,

1903.

man to bring them to a safe issue. But his friendship and love for the standard bearer of his party induced him to enter into that contest with all his ardor, and with his advent into politics no puny weakling entered the lists, but a full-grown gladiator sprang into the arena. The country was amazed at the spectacle of one who had devoted his whole life to arduous business pursuits suddenly appearing in a new field, and showing from that day his superb qualities of statesmanship. Untrained in the art of public speaking, he surprised his audiences with his oratory, for he is certainly an orator within the definition that "oratory is the art of convincing people." But with all that has been accorded to him in a political way, Senator Hanna is prouder of the part he has taken in the peaceful solution of the vexed labor question and his connection with the Civic Federation, than he is of mere political victories, gratifying as they may be. In speaking recently of the bitter contest in the Tuscarawas Valley during the miners' strike in 1874, when the militia of the State had to be called out to uphold the law and preserve order, he says, "I had seen men actuated by passion and prejudice so that reason was dethroned, and I had seen the men on the other side fully aroused to what they considered the injustice of the demands of employes and determined to

resist it to the last. Like all other strikes, it came to an end, and after that experience, after final consideration of its origin and of its features, I made up my mind there was a better way to settle disputes of labor and capital, and from that day to this, that question has never been absent from my



HANNA'S BOYHOOD HOME.

thoughts; there never has been a time that I have not studied every feature of it, and when now in the opening of this new century we are in the midst of the greatest period of prosperity which we have ever known, when all the industrial interests of the country are roused to conditions which inspire activity,





E. F. HELLER.

G. E. HELLER.

## HELLER BROS.

Oldest Established Meat Market in the City.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Manufactured Ice, Refrigerators, etc.

LISBON, OHIO.

and when the men, the captains of industry, controlling these great industries, in their own selfishness, in their own desire to make the best of the opportunities, have overlooked the importance of that other side of the question. \* \* \* \* \*

The way to prepare to meet all contingencies is to lay the foundation of mutual benefit and mutual confidence, each with the other, one just as necessary and just as important as the other."

The leading question of the day from every point of view, a question of business, of society, of morals, even of the life of our Republic, is the question upon which the Civic Federation is engaged and to which the leading minds of the country are asked to contribute whatever of thought or experience they may have for a proper and just solution of the great economic problem. When such men as M. A. Hanna and his associates combine to procure harmony out of discord and industrial peace out of the conflict between labor and capital, we may feel assured that their efforts will be successful. The period of financial depression and business apathy in New Lisbon which followed the collapse of the Sandy and Beaver canal, continued until the breaking out of the Civil War. Many who had suffered financially themselves, or had seen their neighbors meet with reverses through the failure of that enter-

prise, were cautious to the extreme in the matter of making investments and New Lisbon became a dull country village, depending almost entirely upon the trade of the farmers in the surrounding country and upon those who might have business in the village during the brief sessions of Court. The War of the Rebellion, however, created new demands, and the farmers obtaining better prices for their products put more money into circulation. An era of inflated prices, with a larger volume of currency in circulation, gave an opportunity for the less conservative ones to speculate some in various commodities and the county seat threw off some of its listlessness and showed signs of improvement. Immediately, on the close of the war, prospects brightened when ground was broken for the construction of the Niles and New Lisbon railroad which would give the citizens a new outlet and inlet for communication with neighboring towns and cities. This occurred during the summer of 1865, Judge Newton, of Canfield, conducting the ceremonies. The road was completed in 1866, and the advent of the locomotive with its attendant noise reverberating among the hills adjoining the village, was hailed with pleasure by the citizens, and after the railroad was in full operation the town seemed to take a new start and forge again to the front with various business enterprises.

# MAINE'S



---

**WE** guarantee to do as good work as you can get done elsewhere. We want your trade because we think we are entitled to it, as we furnish employment to American labor, have our money invested, pay taxes, spend our money at home and help support the community in which we live....

**Agents wanted in surrounding towns.**

**H. J. C. MAINE, PROP., LISBON, O.**

After railroad communication was established, the great deposits of fire clay in the vicinity of the village began to be utilized and immense factories using that material were established near the town, in which sewer pipe, chimney tops, fire brick, fire-proofing and other articles were manufactured and numerous workmen found employment, thus adding materially to the substantial progress of New Lisbon, and a large cement works, producing an excellent quality of that article, was also put in operation a short distance outside the village limits. An extensive stone quarry contiguous to the railroad was opened and the railroad and manufacturing concerns created a demand for fuel which encouraged the coal trade at the various small mines in the surrounding country. The building of the Pittsburg, Marion and Chicago, afterwards known as the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western railroad, and now a part of the Wabash system, furnished another outlet toward the east, made more direct connection with Pittsburg, and improved the opportunities and stimulated the enterprise of the people.

In 1894 a bonus of \$50,000 was raised among the citizens and an extensive tin mill was erected and put in operation, employing a large number of skilled workmen at very remunerative wages. A fine pottery establishment which furnishes situations

for many workmen at that business, is being conducted in the village. A pad and harness factory which has been growing steadily for several years, has now assumed large proportions and is a source of income to many persons engaged in work there. The numerous Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and other stores in the town are up to date and supply their patrons with many articles seldom sold outside the larger cities.

A few years ago many of the citizens deemed it a misnomer to call the old town "New" Lisbon, and after some agitation of the matter, application was made to Common Pleas Court for a change of name, and on the 17th day of January, 1895, a decree of Court was entered abandoning part of the name under which the town was founded and by which it had been known for nearly a century, and ordering that henceforth it should be known only as Lisbon.

Looking backward, Lisbon has much to be proud of. From a small settlement of a few cabins and primitive houses in 1803, it has grown to be a small city with numerous elegant public structures and beautiful homes. The common dirt roads have been replaced by durable paved streets. Commodious and comfortable schoolhouses have taken the place of the old log structure with its rude and uncom-

N. B. BILLINGSLEY,  
PRESIDENT.

JOHN SLADE,  
VICE-PRESIDENT.

JAMES I. KERNAGHAN,  
TREASURER.

THE  
PITTSBURGH, LISBON & WESTERN  
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K. E. BARINGER,  
TRAFFIC MANAGER.

R. W. TAYLER,  
SECRETARY.

W. B. JOHNSON,  
AUDITOR.



ELKTON BRIDGE, P. L. & W. R. R.



A. ARTER, PRES.  
 W. C. MORRISON, VICE-PRES.  
 H. V. GEORGE, SECY.  
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## THE UNION MANUFACTURING CO.

SOLE OWNERS OF PATS. AND MFG. OF THE

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 STRAWS WHITE

**Purity**

SODA WATER  
 OR STAW COLOR

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 Pure White Manilla Paper com-  
 bined with a harmless, tasteless an-  
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 Finished State, untouched by hu-  
 man hands.....

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LISBON, OHIO,

U. S. A.

fortable furniture.

The small tanneries, distilleries, harness shops, and other concerns which would appear insignificant at the present day, are gone and great manufacturing interests are centered here. The weak congregations which met for worship in the old log courthouse, or in small, rude structures and private dwellings, have grown large and strong, and now attend services in magnificent church edifices, and during the past one hundred years the village has produced numerous eminent men who have attained great distinction in all the walks of life, men whose names have been known and honored throughout the State and Nation and in foreign lands.

Looking forward, Lisbon has much to hope for. The natural resources of the place cannot be overestimated. Beautifully located on the banks of a pleasant stream, in the midst of most delightful scenery, where the rugged hill, the pleasant valley, the dark ravine, the purling brook, the forest shade and the cultivated field charm the eye and fill the

mind with purest and noblest thoughts, surrounded by one of the richest agricultural districts in a State noted for its fertility of soil; with a practically inexhaustible field of the best bituminous coal underlying the town and adjacent country; with an abundance of an excellent quality of fire clay; with large and valuable quantities of cement and limestone easily accessible; with a wealth of the finest building stone in the neighboring hills; with plenty of water for manufacturing purposes; with good transportation facilities, about to be improved by the introduction of electric lines; with the purest of water for household use; with good sanitation and noted for its freedom from disease, and with the best of schools and superior church advantages and lastly with a people who are ambitious, cultured, church-going, energetic, hospitable, intelligent, lawabiding, progressive, tolerant, and who are optimistic in their faith in the future of Lisbon, make it one of the most desirable places known for the investment of capital and the securing and enjoying of a home.

A. J. SIPE.

C. F. SIPE.

**SIPE BROS.**

**LIVERY AND FEED BARN.**

**Undertaking and Embalming in all  
Branches.**

MONUMENTS, GRANITE AND MARBLE AND ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY  
WORK.

**54 Park Place,**

**Lisbon, Ohio.**

## LISBON'S LANDMARKS

## The 20th Century Store,

JOSEPH SITTLER, PROPRIETOR.

"The 20th Century" opened its doors for business, Feb. 21, '01, equipped with all new, fresh stock. "GOODS OF THE BEST AND STYLES THE VERY LATEST" was its motto.

DECEMBER 26, 1901,

Mr. SITTLER the present owner, became PROPRIETOR, with ample capital, and fifteen years practical dry goods experience, being always active and alert to have in stock the newest goods of the best quality, at a reasonable price has made the

"20th CENTURY,"

"LISBON'S SHOPPING CENTER." Its Dress Goods Department is heavily stocked with new up-to-



date, Spring Goods, among which will be found SILKS, WOOLS, MERCERIZED and other WASH GOODS, as large a range of styles and material as is usually found in City Stores. Its "Ready to Wear" Department embraces, TAILOR-MADE SUITS, JACKETS, CAPES, SKIRTS, WAISTS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, etc.

In its stock of Furnishing Goods will be found hundreds of articles so essential to good dress.

Its stock of House Furnishings is well assorted and large. Carpets in Brussels, Ingrains, Matings, Hemps, Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Rugs, etc. Portiers, Curtains and Curtain Stuffs in profusion. If in need of anything in this line it will be both interesting and profitable to visit the

20TH CENTURY STORE,

LISBON, OHIO.



"THE BEND"



We Are  
On The  
Square..

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You will Find Us on the Square  
in Every Way....

---

---

This is our first Centennial Year  
So friends, we give you greatest cheer,  
We're ON THE SQUARE so never fear,  
Come try our Cool, Delicious BEER.

FINE WHISKEY, WINES AND CIGARS.

S. A. KING,

PUBLIC SQUARE,

LISBON, O.

In the midst of our centennial celebration the old landmarks of Lisbon and vicinity take on a value never heretofore possessed, and a stroll around the village will prove of absorbing interest to the visitor and citizen alike.

No two persons will single out the same relic of bygone days as the one of prime importance, but if this article calls attention to any monument long since overlooked, or perhaps forgotten entirely, it will not have been in vain.

The oldest house in the village is the well-preserved stone building on the corner of Washington street and Huston alley, built by the founder of New Lisbon, Louis Kinney, in 1805. It is of native sandstone, large and small, the walls being more than two feet in thickness, and apparently built to withstand the onslaught of time. This building was built for and used as a tavern, hundreds of teamsters having found rest for their weary bones beneath its ample roof. In 1824 New Lisbon had ten taverns of which this was one, and fourteen general stores, and was considered the best trading town in this section of the North West territory.



OLDEST HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE, BUILT 1805.

**WE are not Pioneers of Lisbon,  
But we mean to BE !**

And also mean to make it our future home. To do this, we must sell HONEST GOODS for low prices. Therefore in accordance with the above we ask your patronage.....

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**Wall Paper, Lace Curtains, Shades,  
Oilcloth, Lineoleum, Paints, Wares  
of all kinds, Underclothing and  
Hosiery.....**

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---

Anything and everything you ask for. We will try to accommodate YOU.

**THE BUSY BEE NOVELTY STORE.**

### THE OLD JAIL.

The oldest public building now standing in our peaceful midst was the first permanent jail of the county, and can be easily found on the north east corner of the intersection of Beaver and Chestnut streets. This landmark was erected in 1808, of native sandstone, strong walled and deep windowed, meant to keep the elements out and the vicious in, and to this day it looks its part. No better preserved monument of the past can be found in the town, it now being substantially as it was when first erected.

Change of grade in the street on which this former Bastille stands has left it high and dry above the old level, a milestone on the road of progress, an undisturbed relic of man's need of a place to save him from himself.

### BLOCKSOM HOMESTEAD.

On the south side of West Walnut street in the second block from the Court House is the former residence of Hon. Fisher A. Blocksom, built by him in 1811. The bricks in this house were made on West Washington street not more than two hundred yards away, and the elaborate doorway is a specimen of architecture worth coming miles to see. When we consider that the artisans in those days

SEE CUT ON PAGE 97.

worked out every piece of this entrance by hand we have a partial conception of the magnificence of this home when its owner enlisted in the Light Dragoons for the war of 1812.

The Colonial stairway is just as it was when the Beau Brummels of our forefathers listened for the patter of their lady's slipper on its polished steps,



THE OLD JAIL.

and the old-fashioned hand-carved mantel of the west room is still extant, the mark of a skilled maker in every piece, the ideals of the designer realized in the finished whole. On the front door can be seen the brass-knocker so much in vogue in those

PROMPT DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

James E.  
Pepper and  
New Middle-  
town Golden  
RYE  
a Specialty.

THE  
RED ONION.

Sole Agent  
for  
ANDERTONS  
Export, Draft  
Beers, Ale  
and Porter.

H. A. ECKERT, Proprietor,

'PHONE 260.

LISBON, OHIO.

days, with its former owner's name engraved deep on its face, all well up from the ground and beyond the reach of mischievous midgets.

#### KINNEY HOMESTEAD.

A short distance east of the Blocksom homestead, but on the opposite side of the street, is the home built and occupied by Louis Kinney. It is of brick and was originally two stories high, but has recently been re-modelled into a three-story dwelling. This place was built of Lisbon burnt brick in 1820, one of the bricks bearing that date having been discovered by the masons high up on the west gable and placed by the present owner at the right of the east doorway when the third story was added. The framework of the old doorway is worthy of notice, but the door itself is of recent make.

#### ALLISON HOUSE.

Opposite the grand stand of the Base Ball park on East Walnut street is the old home of Nancy Allison, mother of President McKinley.

The original log frame is now covered up with weather boarding, but the size and general make-up of the place is as it was in 1808, when it was built. The life of Nancy Allison's son has made this an historic place in our midst.



NANCY ALLISON'S HOME.



F. G. BAKER,

PROPRIETOR OF

LISBON PLANING MILL,

DEALER IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles and all Kinds of Building Material.  
Soft and Hard Wood Mantels. Stair Building a Specialty.

**LISBON, OHIO.**

## HANNA'S BOYHOOD HOME.

SEE CUT ON PAGE 139.

No place will probably attract more attention from the sightseer than the old-fashioned one-story house on East High street, built by Dr. Leonard Hanna, and the place where Marcus A. Hanna, more than president of the United States, spent his boyhood days. From its elevated site it overlooks all the eastern part of the village, with a fine view of the Beaver Valley in the distance, and who knows but that the inspiring scenery visible from the grounds and windows of the Senator's house may not have spurred him on to noble deeds and helped him to obtain the place among the nation's chosen which he now occupies. Not far from the house is the private cemetery of the Hanna family, which will be an interesting place to visit of a quiet afternoon.

## MCKINLEY HOME.

A visit to the McKinley home and iron furnace will necessitate a tramp of about a mile up the valley of the Little Beaver Creek and along the Sandy and Beaver Canal banks.



MCKINLEY HOME.

The house in which President McKinley's grandfather lived when he was foreman in the iron furnaces located not more than a stone's throw away, is familiar to every one who knows aught of Lisbon and vicinity. It is sandstone, two stories high, and looks for all the world like some old English



B. L. HOLLINGER.

## HOLLINGER BROS.

TIN ROOFING, SPOUTING,

SHEET METAL WORK,

PLUMBING

and

GAS FITTING.

STEAM, HOT WATER and HOT AIR HEATING. PUMPS OF ALL KINDS.

Col. Co. 'Phone 157,

Nelson Avenue,

LISBON, OHIO.



F. B. HOLLINGER.

home. Most of the inhabitants know the place as the Broughton homestead, its recent occupant being a sturdy son of "Briton," who spoke his mind freely and feared no man. The ruins of the iron furnace can be seen a short distance from the house, and a search among the surrounding debris may bring to your possession a piece of the product of this first of industries of Ohio, made perhaps when Grandfather McKinley watched over its production.

#### VALLANDINGHAM'S HOME.

The admirers of Clement L. Vallandigham were wont to predict that his home on West Walnut street would rank with Mt. Vernon and Monticello as a shrine for political pilgrims, but no effort to preserve it for that purpose was ever made, and to-day it is a modernized dwelling, which its former occupant would hardly recognize.

The dense shrubbery in the old grounds has been removed and new dwellings surround the historic spot. The brick walls of the house erected by the father of Clement L. Vallandigham are substantially all that remains of the place made famous by the banishment of its owner from the North States by President Lincoln, and the great political campaign for Governor which followed in 1863.



VALLANDINGHAM'S HOME.

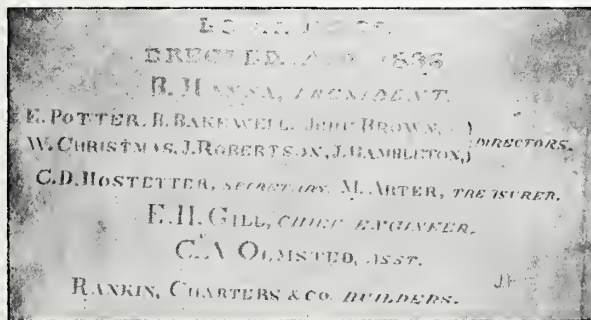
**1883.****1903.**

JONATHAN WHITACRE,

The Reliable Slate Contractor. Prices as  
reasonable as possible.....

For First-Class Roof Painting, inquire of  
CHAS. R. WHITACRE. Col. Co. Tele-  
phone, 252. P. O. Box, 371. Residence 93,  
East Washington Street, LISBON, OHIO.

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LOCK STONE NO. 27.

## LOCK STONE No. 27.

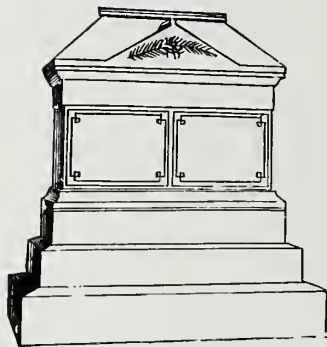
An interesting relic of the Sandy and Beaver canal will be found on the north side of the residence of the late James Charters, forming part of the sidewalk next to the house. This stone was taken from the Sandy and Beaver Canal Lock No. 27, located at the foot of Market street in this village.

The names of the officials of the canal company and the builders of the lock are cut in this stone together with the date of the work, A. D. 1836.

Nestling deep down among the hills of Beaver Valley, quiet, quaint and old-fashioned, the village of New Lisbon has entertained William Henry Harrison, Tom Corwin, Edwin M. Stanton, Ben. Wade and James A. Garfield; and has been the home of the McKinleys, the McCooks, the Vallandigham and the Hannas.

Unpretentious, unassuming and, the stranger might say, unimpressive, yet her citizens have played their part in our country's history modestly, faithfully and well.





## CRISWELL & FULMER

Dealers and  
Manufacturers of

Marble and Granite Monuments.

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Col. Co. 'Phone 138,                      Lisbon, O.



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RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL.  
FOUNDED BY DR. TOM B. MARQUIS, 1900.

# CENTENNIAL ODE

BY

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG

1903

# ROBERT SNYDER, THE GROCER.

---

By special arrangement, Country Butter and  
Eggs, fresh three times a week.....

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Highest grade of Canned Goods, selected especially  
for my Customers, always on hand.

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
VILLAGE.

---

COL. CO. 'PHONE, 225.

COR. BEAVER AND SHERMAN STS.

When patriots from their bondage broke  
And spurned for e'er the English yoke,  
And flung that banner to the breeze  
O'er thirteen feeble colonies,  
They said its folds should ever be  
The emblem of sweet liberty.  
Then through long years of bloody war,  
That starry emblem nobly bore,  
On many a fierce contested field,  
From which they oft were forced to yield,  
But only to renew the strife,  
With more determination rife,  
Until the foe, with whom they fought,  
Found every vict'ry dearly bought.  
And when at last, sweet vict'ry's sun  
Shone on immortal Washington,  
Who laid, in Yorktown's cherished street,  
The British lion at his feet,  
This nation sprang from lowly birth,  
To greatest, richest one of earth.





HOSTETTER HOUSE LIVERY,  
VIRGIL KNOBBS, PROP.

'PHONE 82.

LIVERY, SALE, FEED AND EXCHANGE STABLE,  
LISBON, OHIO.

FIRST-CLASS RIGS. UP-TO-DATE LIVERY.

And from these sturdy sons of old,  
Who then, displayed such courage bold,  
The after generations came,  
With will to do and hearts aflame,  
Who plunged into the silent wood,  
That had for unknown ages stood,  
To wage, again, relentless strife  
'Gainst tomahawk and scalping knife.  
But the untutored savage band,  
Tho' treacherous, could not withstand  
The tide that swept o'er hill and plain,  
With civilization in its train.  
While, from the axe-man's steady stroke  
Reverberating echoes broke,  
Which soon reduced the forest dense,  
With happy homes as recompense.

THIS BOOK WAS PRINTED BY  
**JOSEPH J. BENNETT**  
LISBON, OHIO.

Thus, in our nation's early dawn,  
The emigrating tide rolled on,  
Surmounting hill and mountain height,  
To let the plant-enriching light,  
Of God's majestic sunshine in,  
Where shade and shadow long had been.  
As forests faded from the land,  
Rich fertile farms on every hand,  
Soon seemed to spring, like magic, forth,  
From east to west, from south to north.  
Thus tide of empire kept its sway,  
From hour to hour, and day to day,  
Until at last, part settled down,  
And founded one New Lisbon town.



E. O. NICHOLLS, Lisbon, Ohio.

And as the sturdy sons of toil,  
Cleared up and worked the fertile soil,  
Soon land, that once was forest dense,  
Showed thrift and health and competence.  
The little village, clean and new,  
Increased in wealth and quickly grew,  
In business standing so complete,  
That it was chosen county seat  
'Twas here the first rude court-house stood,  
Neat built of logs from native wood, (1803)  
In which great legal lights arrayed,  
Forensic efforts oft displayed.  
For ten long years or more it stood,  
And purpose answered well and good,  
Until, to keep up with the pace,  
A large new brick one took its place. (1815)  
This stood the test of ages well,  
Until, at last, its dying knell  
Was heard, when this, the present one,  
Was finished, built of native stone. (1871)



## We're Looking for Trouble



If you are not satisfied with  
the work you have been getting

**TRY US.**

Fine Portraits, Enlargements, Etc.  
THE FINEST family groups  
and baby pictures.



**L. H. JOHNSON, PHOTO STUDIO,**  
Steele Block,      Lisbon, Ohio.



But what of those who built this town,  
Have any climbed to high renown,  
Or held positions truly great,  
In Union broad or native state?  
Tho' none have made immortal name,  
Nor reached the pinnacle of fame,  
Yet this good town has sent them forth,  
To prove their skill and business worth.  
And help to shape, to some degree,  
Of many a state, its destiny.  
In legislative halls their might  
Has oft been shown in cause of right,  
Where, bold as Hector, they have stood,  
A firm, unflinching human wood.  
And this indomitable will,  
The present generation still,  
Display to-day, with vigor bold,  
Till like their ancestors of old,  
They in the cause of right now stand,  
The bulwarks of their native land.  
Inculcated to such degree  
Is this grand trait, that often we  
Could point with pride and perfect joy,  
To work of some good Lisbon boy.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED JOSIAH QUINCY PURE RYE.

# The Granite,

**B. E. McGovern, Proprietor.**

26, West Walnut Street,

CHOICE BRANDS OF  
ALES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.  
TELEPHONE 81.

Lisbon, O.



Good business men this town can boast ;  
Of legal lights there are a host ;  
And our mechanics truly stand  
Equals of any in the land,  
And those who rougher burdens bear,  
Are free from every want or care,  
While on each hand, to great degree,  
Exists a sociability  
That stands to-day without a peer  
In town or city far or near.  
And good housewives are plenty, too,  
Who love their work and nobly do  
The task that nature has assigned,  
Yet lovely, pleasant and refined.  
And come what will, with honor bright,  
They're ever found on side of right.

COOL,

SPARKLING,

REFRESHING.

**Your Throats are Dry. You Want Something  
that just Touches the Spot.**

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Bottled Beer,	Old Barbee Whiskey,
Red Raven Splitz,	Fine Wines, Cigars.

**L. F. VAUGHN,    Successor to    F. P. BURBICK.**

**LISBON,**

**OHIO.**

And patriotism, glorious trait,  
That should each freeman's soul elate,  
Was wanting not, when came the call  
To save the Nation or to fall  
Beneath the Starry Banner's fold,  
When hydra-headed treason bold  
Flung to the breeze the Stars and Bars,  
Inaugurating worst of wars,  
That shook this country, rich and dense,  
From center to circumference.  
The call was made and quickly flew  
To arms the boys who donned the blue  
And bravely bore the battle brunt  
For four long years, until in front  
Of Appomattox, bleeding, sore,  
Bold Treason fell to rise no more.



ERNEST A. KING  
PAINTER  
AND  
DECORATOR

---

*Advertising Sign Work a Specialty*

---

Residence and Shop, 101 East Washington St.

LISBON,

OHIO.

And 'mong the towns within the North,  
Who sent their loyal legions forth,  
To crush to earth the traitor band,  
And save their own, their native land,  
No one deserves bright honor's crown,  
More readily than this good town.  
For hundreds cast aside each care,  
Determined they would bravely share  
The dangers, that were oft revealed,  
In camp, on march, or battlefield.  
But oh, how many that stepped forth  
To swell the legions of the North,  
In some fierce action nobly gave  
Their precious lives, this land to save.  
The families few that did not feel  
The pangs of sorrow or could kneel  
The sacred sod with tears to lave,  
At father, son, or kindred's grave.  
And when at last the boys in blue,  
Came marching home as heroes true,  
Oh, who could paint the mental strain  
Of those, who looked, yet looked in vain,  
To see some form, that never more  
Would fill the place it filled before.  
Tho' lingered hope, yet in despair  
Their eyes beheld a vacant chair.





H. V. GEORGE, Ph. G.,  
THE DRUGGIST,  
LISBON, OHIO.

When angel peace held forth her wand,  
And peace restored to this fair land,  
Instead of strife and battle smoke,  
The glorious sun of progress broke  
And pushed out with tumultous roar,  
In channels never known before.  
Inventive genius, silent long,  
In every line developed strong,  
Till methods old were all effaced,  
Or by machinery displaced,  
Which showed the wondrous skill to plan  
Revolving in the mind of man.  
And since the war the wondrous skill,  
By man displayed, is working still  
Annihilating olden rules—  
Inaugurating newer schools—  
Till it, on future history's page,  
Can well be called "Inventive Age."

ESTABLISHED 1890.

**13 Years Actual Experience**

..IN..

**BUYING AND SELLING****GROCERIES.**

Largest  
Retail Grocery  
House in the  
CITY.

One thousand  
Five Hundred  
Square Feet of  
Floor Space.....

Inventor of  
McCASKEY'S CREDIT  
SYSTEM,

Patented 1896.

Thousands of merchants now  
praise and use it. Also Inven-  
tor of

**McCASKEY'S IMPROVED CREDIT SYSTEM. Patented Dec. 30, 1902.**

**THE ACME OF PERFECTION.**

**P. A. McCaskey,**

**McCASKEY'S BLOCK,  
24 S. MARKET STREET,**

**Lisbon,**

**Ohio.**

In ninety-five they did proclaim  
Unto the world a change of name,  
For records show to those who'll pore,  
The New was dropped forever more.

Now what of Lisbon, glorious town.  
May Heaven's blessing e'er come down  
To make her future nobly bright  
And lead her in the paths of right.  
May strife and turmoil ever cease  
And all her days be days of peace.  
May those, who guide her future course,  
Be men of honor, weight and force,  
Who'll stand to meet each evil shock  
As firm as the eternal rock,  
And who will fall, with honor bright,  
If fall they must, in cause of right.



May all enjoy prosperity  
And live in such sweet harmony,  
That every effort for her good  
Will e'er be aided, as it should,  
Till every evil, now in store,  
Shall sink from sight to raise no more.  
And he is not this city's friend  
By selfish means gains selfish end.  
While he who lives for self alone,  
Or selfish purpose to enthrone,  
Fulfills not God's eternal plan—  
Is not His noblest work—a man.  
But sells his very soul for gold  
And worships with devotion bold,  
Like some fanatic devotee,  
At shrine of his idolatry.

Lunch Counter in Connection. 'Phone 155.

## **Arcade Cafe and Dining Parlors**

D. J. HILL, PROPRIETOR.

20 S. MARKET ST., LISBON, OHIO.

We make a specialty of catering for  
Parties, Banquets, Luncheons, etc.  
Estimates can be obtained by calling  
or 'phoning at any time.....

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS.



“The noblest work of God is man.”  
Therefore fulfill His holy plan  
And like Crusaders bold unite,  
As champions in the cause of right.  
Then Heaven’s blessing will come down  
To bless and prosper this good town.  
And when old Father Time rolls on  
Till one more hundred years are gone,  
The skill and honor you’ve displayed,  
On good foundation firmly laid,  
Will stand for you, without a rent,  
As everlasting monument.  
And may this day for long years find  
A resting place in every mind,  
Or sweet remembrance never cease  
Till death alone shall give release.  
And then when comes the parting day,  
May each look back and see the ray  
Of this life’s slow descending sun  
Shine on a life work nobly done.

**Heavy Livery, Dray, Transfer**  
**...and Sale Stable...**

**O. E. HARRIS, Prop.**

**South Beaver St., LISBON, O.**  
**PHONE, NO. 208.**



UPPER SEWER PIPE WORKS.



LOWER SEWER PIPE WORKS.

**For everything in the line of  
FURNITURE and CARPETS**

From the best to the cheapest,  
Call on

**Jas. R. Dorrance**

**W. Walnut St., Lisbon, O.**

His stock is the largest and most varied to be found outside  
the larger cities, at satisfactory prices.



KEYSTONE FIRE PROOFING WORKS.



THE SLOPE COAL MINE

ESTABLISHED, DEC. 17, 1891.

THE  
ONLY  
WAY



BUY  
FROM  
US



To get "Cool" satisfaction is to  
buy your Ice Cream and Ice  
Cream Soda from us. We also  
have the Finest, Purest, Best  
Confectionery in the City, . . .

**R. W. JOHNSON**  
**MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER**

COL. CO. 'PHONE 31, LISBON, OHIO

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**COLUMBIANA GAS CO.**

LISBON, OHIO.

Natural Gas for Fuel and Light.

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W. S. BYE

# BYE & BYE

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, PAINTS, OILS  
AND BRUSHES



TELEPHONE No. 100, SOUTH MARKET ST.

LISBON,



OHIO

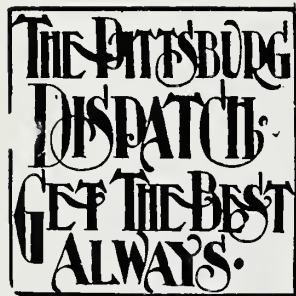


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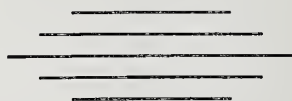
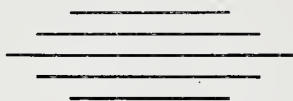
E. E. Bennett, News Agency,

East Walnut Street,

Lisbon,



Ohio.



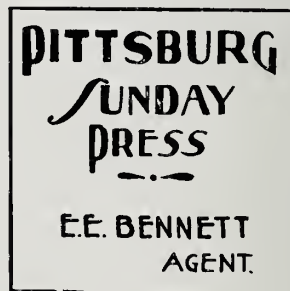
Up-to-Date News Depot.

All Periodicals, Magazines, Books, Novels,

Daily and Weekly Papers.

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies and Ice Cream Sodas.

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